

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Aug. 28	Hankow	Sept. 28
San Francisco	Sept. 3	Yokohama	" 22
Hongkong	" 27	Nagasaki	" 27
Tientsin	" 25	Foochow	" 28

Shanghai mail advices of 8th August were received in London on the 15th September.

BIRTH.

At Newchwang, on the 25th September, the wife of GEORGE FAWCETT, Pilot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 26th September, 1891, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ALBERT F. H. SAW, of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, to ELLA CORA FENK, of the International Missionary Alliance.

In Union Church, Tientsin, on the 25th September, 1891, at 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. C. A. Stanley, Miss HELEN T. STANLEY, to Mr. ARTHUR ASH.

DEATHS.

At Newchwang, on the 19th Sept., 1891, E. B. DOWLEY, of typhoid fever.

At 45A, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 27th Sept., 1891, JEANNE, youngest daughter of W. B. and Eliza Jane VAN CORBACH, aged 3 years and 10 months.

PASSENGERS.

LEAVING.

Per str. Sydney, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Inchbald, and child, Messrs. Ewens, Elizalde, Bieber, Shaw and Witte. For Marseilles—Mr. H. Hobson.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1891.

WRITING yesterday morning on the cause of the recent outbreaks in the Yangtze valley, we mentioned briefly that three explanations of them had been given, all three of them being plausible; and the subject is worth a little fuller consideration than we then gave it. The first explanation is, that these outbreaks are due to the popular dislike of missionaries and the Christian religion, which has been simmering for years, having risen to boiling point, and boiled over. The people of China have been and are being persistently prejudiced against Christianity and its teachers by the issue of the most pestilent books, and placards, in which the scope of the "Devils' doctrines," and the intentions and acts of the "Devils' priests," are parodied—for it is much more than misrepresentation—and vilified in the coarsest and filthiest language. In the pamphlet which we recently noticed, and which is at the present moment being reprinted and distributed throughout the Yangtze valley, the people are told that "the devil-kings of all the (foreign) countries are plotting for the territory of China, and manufacture opium expressly to drain China of her money, and injure her vitality. China has already fallen into the trap, and the effect has been that the land is poverty-stricken, and the people grievously in-

jured. But there is another thing, Chinese all hate the devils, and the devils after all do not know how to manage with them. The devil Rulers have therefore struck out another rascally scheme, falsely saying that in order to 'exhort men to virtue [a quotation from the Treaties] they wish to come to China, to build devil churches and practise the devil religion. China has fallen into the foul snare, and having failed to raise any barrier, as soon as the devil halls were built, the devil Rulers despatched a crowd of devil priests with various designations, who everywhere work upon people's feelings." With such stuff as this being circulated broadcast through the country, it is not to be wondered at if the people are ready to stone the "devil priests," and burn the "devil churches," but as a fact they do not carry out the injunctions in these pamphlets, unless they are specially led on to the attack. Even where the outbreaks have taken place, the missionaries go about unhindered by the people, and the schools and hospitals and chapels are kept open, while at Ichang when a military officer tried to raise a disturbance at the mission premises in the city, the people drove him away and took the missionaries' side. In fact, it would seem that the reprinting and distribution of these books is going on with so much persistence, because they have not hitherto had the desired effect.

The second explanation suggested is a sudden access of race hatred of foreigners. Writers at home imagine that there is a patriotic cry of "China for the Chinese," and a popular demand for the expulsion of all foreigners from China. No such cry is heard among the people generally, nor any such demand. The Chinese as a mass are the most practical of people, and a dollar is more to them than patriotism. Foreigners wherever they come bring money with them and spend it; they are fountains from which little fertilising rills flow in all directions. Even in Hunan itself the people have to be urged to attack the foreigner: they have no innate dread of him. The proportion even of educated people who would entirely expel the foreigner is very small: for the Chinese are essentially tolerant by nature. The officials would like to drive out the foreigner because he is a trouble to them, and possibly an expense; he is emphatically a "nuisance." But there is, we are

confident, no such race hatred in China as would account for the recent outbreaks, and for the state of apprehension of farther trouble that still exists.

The third explanation remains, that these outbreaks are part of a political movement for the expulsion of the present dynasty. Mr. Drummond drew attention to this long before the first outrage occurred this year, and he may well adopt Virgil's *Sic vos non vobis*, for while his theory is generally approved at home by all writers on the subject, from the Chinese Minister to London down, he is rarely credited with it out of China. There is throughout China and especially throughout Central China—the valley of the Yangtze—a feeling of unrest, an undefined conviction that something is going to happen, and such feelings are apt to fulfil themselves. The last Emperor of the Mings just before he died remarked: "It is not I who ruined the Empire, it is my servants who ruined it for me." This speech, we learn, is current in the mouths of the people now: it is not the Emperors who are bringing down their dynasty, it is their officials. It is the corruption that is rife throughout mandarinism which the Emperor is powerless to check, that is turning the people against the dynasty, and there is an unexpressed belief that the T'sings are at the end of their tether, and that the Mings are coming back. It is to the return of the Mings that the enigma sent us by General Mesny refers. Whether there are any Mings to return is doubtful; their name is used to conjure with by the ambitious, the disaffected, and the discontented. These, with the Kolao Hui at their head, are making use, as we said before, of the anti-Christian feeling of some of the mob, and of the race-hatred of some of the more educated; but it is not with the ultimate object of destroying Christianity or expelling foreigners; the corrupt bureaucracy of the Empire is the real target. The real leaders of the movement and their aims, their numbers, and how far they are working in harmony for a common end, are undisclosed as yet: but they have succeeded in making the people believe that a revolution is at hand; and the people with something to lose and little to gain by a rebellion are more afraid of this undeclared conspiracy, than they are of the threatened foreign intervention. The Viceroy Li is the only man now who can stop the movement, if he cares to do it: perhaps he will show his hand when the whole of his fleet is assembled in the Yangtze.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 21st August arrived here on the 27th ult., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Oziris*.

The English mail of 28th August arrived here on the 29th ult., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Kohilla*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Sydney*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

London, 24th September.

The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson is to be Postmaster-General.

TIRED OF A THRONE.

The King of Roumania desires to abdicate.

THE TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

London, 25th September.

The *Times* says that Europe cannot any longer accept Peking's excuses regarding the riots.

ANYTHING FOR DELAY.

London, 27th September.

The Chinese Minister has handed to M. Ribot, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, a despatch stating that China is doing all that is needful to protect foreigners, and has ordered the Northern Fleet to the scene of action; and he hoped that France would await the result.

A PACIFIC ASSURANCE.

London, 29th September.

In an ultra-pacific speech General von Caprivi at Osnabruck said that no Sovereign desires war.

THE JELEBU DIVIDEND.

Singapore, 24th September.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co. declares an interim dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum.

The dividend absorbs sixteen thousand dollars. Seventeen thousand, undivided profits, are carried forward.—*Daily Press*.

ROYAL VISITS.

Madrid, 9th September.

Victor, Archduke of Austria, has visited Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain.

H.R.H. Prince Vladimir, accompanied by his wife and children, has arrived at San Sebastian and, as already announced, will have an interview with the Queen.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SPAIN.

14th September.

The eastern and central parts of the Peninsula are inundated. Thousands of victims. In Consuegra alone fifteen hundred persons and four thousand animals have been drowned. In Almeria many districts are under water and Valencia has been converted into a lake. The news coming in by telegram is horrible.

18th September.

The damage occasioned by the storm amounts to over eight million reals in Almeria alone.

In Consuegra the interment of the bodies of the victims continues. More are being discovered every day.

Spain is exhibiting splendid charity in the relief of the victims.

Great praise is bestowed on the Friars of Consuegra. With the water up to their necks, with true heroism they saved many families, attending also to the burial of the bodies and the relief of personal injuries.—*Manila papers*.

DISASTER TO GERMAN TROOPS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, 22nd September.

It is reported from Berlin that half the German forces in East Africa have been destroyed.—*Reuter's Telegrams*.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF AND BRITISH EXPORTS.

London, 9th September.

The effect of the McKinley tariff on the trade of the United Kingdom has been a decrease in the exports of silks, woollens, linens, iron, steel, and cutlery to the extent of from fifty to sixty per cent.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

11th September.

It is reported that Russian peasants are infecting their children with diphtheria in order to save them from death by starvation.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH CONVENTION.

12th September.

The Netherlands Government have withdrawn the bill ratifying the Anglo-Dutch agreement relating to the line of demarcation in Borneo. The bill for the reorganization of the Dutch Army has also been withdrawn.

THE DISTRESSED JEWS.

Baron Hirsch has succeeded in floating a Company to promote the emigration of oppressed poor Jews from Europe and Asia to America. The Messrs. Rothschild and Goldsmid are subscribers to the scheme.

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

The Italian mail steamer *Taormina* has collided with a Greek mail steamer near Cape Sunium. The *Taormina* sank instantly and eighty persons were drowned.

[The *Taormina* (formerly the *Ferroni*) is one of the Navigazione Generale Italiana steamers, engaged on the Levant run, i.e. from Venice to Brindisi, Corfu, Constantinople and Odessa. Her Captain's name is Ferroni Raffeale. Built at Dundee in 1873 by Gourlay Bros., she is 1,594 tons gross and 1,034 net, 264 feet by 32 ft. by 24 ft. depth.]

TROUBLES IN YEMEN.

13th September.

The authorities in Yemen have wired to the Porte urgently asking for reinforcements to be despatched, otherwise the troops there will be overwhelmed.

A SENSATIONAL SCARE.

15th September.

The French and Russian Embassies at Constantinople have been informed that British marines with guns have been landed on the islet of Sigri on the western coast of Mitylene; the islet has since been surrounded by torpedoes. This announcement has caused a profound sensation in Europe, and the Continental Bourses are depressed in consequence. The British Admiralty and Foreign Office deny all knowledge of the occurrence.

[Mitylene is an island off the coast of Asia Minor, not far from the mouth of the Dardanelles.—Ed. C.M.]

With reference to yesterday's telegram, the British men-of-war at Sigri were merely manoeuvring and have now left the vicinity of the island of Mitylene.

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

It is understood at Tientsin that the Powers have agreed upon a joint naval demonstration on the north coast of China, and the ships are now waiting for the controlling power to be named.

THE NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent in opening the Netherlands Parliament said that the general situation was satisfactory and the relations with foreign powers most cordial, that the sailors and soldiers were gloriously doing their duty in Acheen where coercive measures were being rigorously maintained; it was also announced that bills would be presented for electoral and judicial reforms, amendment of the provincial and commercial laws, reform of taxation, also for naval and military reorganisation; and in the meanwhile the Militia will be strengthened; there would be obligatory education with a view to better the position of the working man; and Government would endeavour to promote progress in the East Indies by taking in hand extensive public works and improving the finances.

CHILI.

The Great Powers have recognised the Chilean Government.—*Singapore papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1891.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
Sept. 25	64°.5	70°.4	3.49
" 26	64°.0	71°.0	0.06
" 27	63°.3	81°.0	
" 28	66°.0	81°.2	
" 29	66°.0	71°.9	0.29
" 30	56°.0	72°.2	
Oct. 1	53°.4	75°.7	

	1890.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
Sept. 25	57°.5	80°.0	
" 26	61°.5	78°.8	
" 27	65°.5	77°.3	
" 28	66°.0	81°.5	
" 29	71°.0	83°.0	
" 30	71°.6	85°.2	
Oct. 1	70°.0	79°.3	

Sicawei weather report, 25th September: The typhoon which reached the land near Swatow after having gone towards the north, passed to the west of Amoy and Foochow and has returned to the sea to the north of Foochow, probably a little to the south of Wenchow. It appears to be E. of Ningpo travelling towards the N.E.—26th September: The typhoon which returned over the sea has followed approximately the direction of the coast, moving very slowly. It appears to be to the north, travelling north. Yesterday in the south the barometer rose rapidly with light S.W. breezes in the Formosa Channel and fine weather.—Sunday, 27th September: Yesterday the barometer remained at a good height in the Formosa Channel, with moderate and variable winds. It fell on the other hand at Hongkong and in Manila. The last typhoon, which passed to the E. of Shanghai, has moved away slowly towards the N. This morning the barometer continues to rise at Shanghai, but has not yet reached the normal height. On the coast to the southward winds are variable and moderate. Fine weather probable here.—28th September: Yesterday the barometer was steady, at the normal height, all along the coast to the south of Shanghai, winds being light or moderate and variable in direction. This morning the barometer is continuing to rise slowly. A continuation of fine weather is probable on the south coast, with light N.E. monsoon.—29th September: Yesterday the barometer remained steady and at the normal height south of the Formosa Channel, and at Shanghai. Winds along the coast remained weak or moderate, and variable in direction. This morning the barometer has fallen considerably at Shanghai. There appears to be a typhoon S.E. of Shanghai.—30th September: Yesterday the barometer, steady at the normal height at Hongkong, fell markedly at Amoy and Nagasaki (telegrams from Foochow have not come to hand this morning). Whilst at Shanghai, Gutzlaff, Tientsin and Nagasaki the winds were from N., they were from S.W. or S.E. in the Formosa Channel. This morning the barometer is rising rather rapidly in Shanghai.—1st October: The typhoon announced last evening as passing over Japan appears to have originated between the Mariana and Philippine Islands. After travelling towards N.W., it approached the coast N.E. of Formosa, its influence being felt as far as Shanghai. Having then taken a N.E. direction, it reached the land to the W. of Tokio and appears to have since travelled N.N.E. Yesterday the barometer rose on all parts of the south coast, but fell markedly at Tientsin. West winds prevailed along the coast. This morning the barometer is still rising at Shanghai. Fine weather is probable, with moderate and variable winds along the coast.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the settlement in September was

67°.94, the average maximum 81°.18, and the mean 74°.56, against 65°.90, 81°.30, and 73°.60 respectively, in the same month of 1890. The rainfall in September was 10.25 inches, and rain fell measurably on 11 days, against 2.26 inches and 5 days in September, 1890, and an average of 5.37 inches and 10 days for the nine years 1882-90.

H.E. G. Lemaire, Minister for France to Peking, left for his post by the *Tungchow* on Tuesday morning.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Sir Robert Hart's Acting Private Secretary, arrived on Sunday from Tientsin, whither he made the journey from Peking in a cart in 22½ hours, and left on Tuesday morning for Chinkiang.

Mr. Jamieson, the Assistant Judge and Consul at Shanghai, arrived on Sunday from Vancouver in the *Empress of Japan*, and took up the duties of the two offices on Monday last.

The Japanese Consulate having been abolished at Hankow, the Consul, his family and staff arrived here yesterday by the *Tatung*.

Mr. Mason was arrested at the Central Hotel on Saturday afternoon by Inspector Wilson on a warrant issued by the Supreme Court, on a charge of having in his possession five pounds of dynamite supposed to be for an unlawful purpose. In referring to the Mason affair, a correspondent at Chinkiang under date 25th ult. says:—

"Some further developments are on the tapis in regard to the Mason affair, which is still occupying the attention of the Customs and other local authorities. As a result of the disclosures in Mason's diary and papers, two Chinese Customs' officials, one a *weiyuen* in the opium godown, the other a *tingchai*, and the No. 1 of the ex-concession road coolies were sent to the Taotai's *yamen*, and the first named was sent thence to Nanking for examination. The other two seem to have given satisfactory proof of their innocence as they were set at liberty yesterday. E Tung-ling, the general in command at Silver Island, has been removed from his post and transferred to a place about 60 li beyond Nanking, where he has command of a small garrison, but his case is still under consideration and it is thought that he will eventually be deprived of his rank altogether. It would appear that the arms and ammunition seized in Shanghai were done up in packages bearing his (E Tung-ling's) official stamp, which would exempt them from Customs' examination, and it really seem as if by that means the whole country might be flooded with arms without the Customs being any the wiser. General Li Tsun-shan has arrived here to take E Tung-ling's place, and the present garrison at Silver Island, which consists chiefly of Hunan men who so distinguished themselves by participation in the looting and burning during the riot at this port two years ago, is to be changed at once and replaced by a larger force of men, natives of the Liang Kiang. It remains to be seen whether that will be an improvement.

"General Ko Pa-chiang arrived here on board a Chinese gunboat to-day at 2 p.m. and landed at the China Merchants' wharf amidst all the pomp and waste of gunpowder attending the movement of a high official. I am informed that he is the special commissioner appointed to make full inquiries in regard to the doings of the Kolao Hui and the disaffection amongst the Manchus, and it is to be hoped he will find out something worth knowing."

It is seriously averred that officials high and low are implicated in the rebellious movement in the Yangtze valley.

A private letter from Chinkiang confirms the story that the arms brought up by Mr. Mason in the *Chiquea* were ordered by the Chinese General E, a *Tung-ling*. "All of this," the writer says, "was probably known to the Viceroy and other officials, and was got up to fool the Ministers at

Peking, but, of course, the Taotai and others now know nothing about it." If it was really done to "fool the Ministers at Peking," we wonder that it was not done a little less clumsily.

We understand, however, on the best authority that there was no Chinese official stamp of any kind on the arms in question, and nothing to connect General E-Tung-ling with them.

M. Bryois writes us from Tientsin that he has taken up the defence of Tchêng Ki-tong, because he is convinced, on good evidence, that that gentleman has been guilty of nothing more than weakness, in incurring a few debts that he was not able to discharge before he was recalled from Paris. M. Bryois has learnt that this is the view taken by the Viceroy Li, and he has been informed by the Viceroy's Secretary, Mr. Lo Fang-lu, that Tchêng will be shortly restored to favour, and will be summoned to Tientsin, and given a post of importance.

From Ichang we learn that Mr. Lister, who was drowned on the 16th, lost his life through his boat being swamped in the current. His two boatmen were able to get ashore. From Ichang we also learn that a servant in the employ of a foreigner while playing with his master's revolver was accidentally shot, the bullet passing through his hand and entering his left side near the heart. A doctor probed the wound but could not find the bullet, and the boy was sent to Hankow in the hope that his life would be saved. The Ichang natives are rather afraid of the *Ellas*, as they believe that there are four hundred man-of-war sailors stowed away in her hold.

There is a small local rebellion under way in Fukien, as will be seen in the extract from the *Shên-pao* in another column.

The natives appear to have a high opinion of the hardihood of the members of the Kolao Hui, if the statement of a well-known comrade is to be believed. He says that to test the bravery of these gentry they are required to submit to the operation of having one of their hands chopped off. If they do not flinch, they are allowed to join, the dismembered hand is put to the wrist again and the limb is made whole, but a red mark remains showing where the operation has been performed.

Captain Martin, of the *Tatung*, has been blamed for letting go the thieves who made the disturbance on his steamer on the last upward voyage. But it must be remembered that the outbreak occurred at 5 p.m. when he was 40 miles above Wuhu, and that there was no possibility of capturing thirty men and tying them up without a fight in which innocent passengers would probably have been killed. If Captain Martin had returned to Wuhu, he could not have got there before dark, and his prisoners would have escaped in some of the boats that crowd round the steamer as soon as she comes into a port; before he could have got assistance from the gunboat. In daylight he could have gone in with his flag flying union down, and steamed about until an armed boat came off. It was useless to try to take the men on to Kiukiang, as he had to stop at two passenger stations on the way, where his prisoners would have escaped, for it must be remembered that the comrades of the steamers are afraid to side against the thieves. Hitherto the river has been so safe, that precautions have not been taken against pirates passing as passengers; and it is to this that the impunity so far accorded to these rowdies, who are mostly disbanded soldiers, is due.

A meeting of foreign residents was held at the Foochow Club on the 23rd ult., under the presidency of H.M.'s Consul, at which it was determined to form a volunteer corps for the defence of the community. The object was a good one, though the meeting does seem to have originated from the scare for which Mr. Mason is responsible. Mr. Phillips, the British Consul, made some very sensible

remarks, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Foochow Echo* :—

H.B.M.'s Consul took this opportunity to impress on us the necessity of having a gunboat here always. He said, there seems a desire at Hongkong to look lightly upon our troubles at Foochow, but nevertheless, the Authorities had always listened to, and acceded to his request for naval assistance. We were at perfect liberty to telegraph to the Admiral on the Station or even to the Admiralty at home, the absolute necessity of always having a gunboat in the Port. It was far better to have one gunboat here before trouble, than fifteen afterwards. The presence of the various gunboats in the river a few weeks ago undoubtedly averted a row, and created the impression on the minds of the populace, that in the event of a riot, the allied gunboats would have utterly destroyed the city of Foochow.

Dr. Gracey added that the Consuls had made a joint request to their Ministers in Peking, that a gunboat be here continually. He personally had telegraphed to Admiral Belknap, "Insurrection imminent." The Admiral replied wanting to know what the trouble was about. Dr. Gracey could only answer "Nothing." The U.S. Consul-General had also telegraphed asking the same question, and Dr. Gracey had referred him to the Customs authorities in Shanghai.

A meeting of residents at Tientsin was held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for guarding the settlement in case of an outbreak, and it was decided to ask for a gunboat to be sent up.

The fire which occurred at Hankow on the 26th ult. broke out at about 5 p.m. and was burning up till late at night. It was some distance from the concession.

Herr Albert Friedenthal, the celebrated German pianist, was a passenger in the *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver to Yokohama. He declined to give concerts in either Vancouver or Victoria, because "he could not get the same guarantee conceded to Sarah Bernhardt's Company's performance at the end of this month," and because "his health was so bad that he preferred a hunting-trip in the mountains." These facts are from notices kindly sent us in advance, from which we also learn that Herr Friedenthal has earned a fortune in South America.

We understand that the action Bieber v. Lemke, which was opened in the German Consular Court on the 23rd ult., has been referred to arbitration.

A Chinese boy, a Roman Catholic convert in the employ of a foreigner, while returning home on Monday afternoon, met one of the priests of his church and after saluting him spoke to him. This was near the New Garden on the Soochow Creek, and a native constable on duty close by witnessed the boy in converse with the priest. After the latter had passed, the constable stopped the convert and asked him why he had conversed with the foreigner, as the latter was a Frenchman and a priest and would take his eyes out. The boy on reaching home told his master what the policeman had said. It does seem strange that even in Shanghai the natives should believe such stupid stories about the Roman Catholic priests.

The St. Andrew's Society of Hongkong has decided to give a ball on St. Andrew's Day, and a banquet on Burns' anniversary, and a Scotch Concert as a farewell to the A. and S. Highlanders.

We are glad to know that a Scotch Eight has been made up for the forthcoming Regatta, and will probably row against a Continental Eight. It seems not to be found possible to make up an English Eight.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the China Traders Insurance Co. was held in Hongkong on the 17th ult., and passed off most satisfactorily.

We have received copies of the *Chinese Illustrated News* for September, and the

Child's Paper for October, in both of which the previous standard is well maintained.

On Friday a native passenger arrived at Shanghai with his luggage and twenty five bars of gold valued at Tls. 5,500. He put his baggage on wheelbarrows and his money he took with him in a jinricsha. Arrived at a Chinese hotel, he went inside and left his gold bars in the jinricsha, but when he came out again he found that his money was gone. Unfortunately he had neglected to take the number of the jinricsha though he did those of the wheelbarrows, so there is a difficulty in finding the thief.

Sir James Fergusson, who is to succeed to the laborious office of Postmaster-General, has been Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The King of Roumania is Carol I, born in 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was elected 'Domnol', or Lord, of Roumania in 1866, and proclaimed King in 1881. The heir to the throne is the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand, born in 1865, and created 'Prince of Roumania' by a decree of the King, dated 18th March, 1889.

In one of the most entertaining of his novels, Trollope has given us his idea of cricket in the next century, when the application of mechanical devices in the place of human muscle will be much more extended than now. Among other "improvements" the novelist foretells a steam bowler, by means of which an armour-plated batsman and his wicket are to be bombarded from an incredible distance. This may be magnificent, but it is not cricket, at least to our notion. But the invasion of the cricket field by machinery has already begun. Home papers contain descriptions of a mechanical bowler which has been tried, apparently with success. With a small boy as *dens ex machina*, the mechanical bowler will pitch balls in any spot desired, at any rate of speed. In fact, as is sometimes said of a strong-armed trundler, it will "bowl for a week," or until the small boy finds the thing getting monotonous. It is not clear, however, whether the mechanical bowler has any idea of getting work on the ball, or whether his deadliest delivery is a fast, straight bailer. In these days of curly bowling, this point is of some importance in considering the merits of a mechanical professional. Still, the knowledge that the operator can send in a straight ball every time he feels like it, ought to do a good deal towards making men play with a straight bat. The invention opens up a vista of delightfully novel possibilities in cricket. The flesh and bone professional may find himself, of all people in the world, gradually ousted from his employment by improved machinery. Amateur bowling may deteriorate, because at practice one fellow will much prefer to bowl another fellow out with the machine than to send down a less deadly delivery which may be hit for four. Matches may be played with a mechanical bowler *en permanence* at each wicket. Each side will provide its own machinery, and Gloucestershire, with an improved pattern patented by Dr. W. G. Grace, may recover her position at the head of the counties. Perhaps the S.C.C. powers that be will see their way to obtaining a metallic professional by the time next season opens.

The following signals were flying at the same time on the time ball mast on Friday morning last :—The typhoon E. is going N.E., and the typhoon has gone back to sea below Shanghai.

The signal at the Semaphore station on Saturday morning read as follows :—Typhoon north going north.

The following weather signal was hoisted at the Time Ball Station on Wednesday :—A typhoon E., at sea, below Japan.

An urgent telegram was received here yesterday for the *Cass* to be sent at once to Keelung, and that if any cargo was engaged for her it was to be shut out.

The *Cass* leaves this morning, and it is thought that she is required to take troops across to Foochow to assist in quelling the disturbances at Hinghua near Foochow. In consequence of the telegram having been received for the immediate despatch of the steamer, the agents regret that they have been unable to give timely notice of the closing of a mail for Formosa.

The French gunboat *Aspic* returned to Shanghai on Wednesday from the river ports and H.M.S. *Swift* came in yesterday from Hankow. The Italian man-of-war *Volturno* leaves here this morning for Hankow direct, and will probably stay there a month. The British squadron at Hakodate was to leave that port on the 29th or 30th ult. The *Archer* and *Illis* are at Hankow, a Chinese cruiser is at Wuchang, the *Inconstant* is at Kiukiang, the *Peacock* and three Chinese gunboats are at Wuhu, there are two Chinese cruisers at Nanking, and the *Redpole* and two Chinese cruisers are at Chinkiang. A Russian man-of-war was at Tatung on her way up-river on Tuesday night.

Two of the vessels of the Peiyang squadron arrived at Shanghai on Monday.

The remainder of the Peiyang Squadron will come here as soon as the ships have completed their docking and repairs at Port Arthur. The two vessels now in the lower reach, the Armstrong cruiser *Shing-yuen*, Captain Yeh, and the Stettin cruiser *King-yuen*, Captain Ling, are well worth a visit, to see their strength, the way in which they are kept, and the excellence of their crews. Visitors may rely on being most courteously welcomed by the captains and officers.

The dredger *Anding*, the tug *Kaitung*, and the four dredging barges have been removed from the Woosung Bar, and are now in the river off the settlements.

The *Lingfeng* left Hankow on the 28th ultimo at 7 a.m. for Ichang.

The *Emma T. Crowell* was still at anchor off the Lamocks when the *Choysung* passed her.

The *John Sanderson*, from New York, for Shanghai, arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd ult.

As three mails left Shanghai on Saturday, 26th ult., it may be of interest to our readers to know the hour the steamers get away. The *Kobe Maru*, with the American mail, left Woosung at daylight, the *Cathay*, with the English mail, at 2.50 p.m. and the *Empress of India*, with the Canadian Pacific mail, at 3.15 p.m.

The *Bayern*, with Berlin dates to 1st Sept., left Singapore at daylight on Sunday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

Silk shipped per *Yokohama Maru* from Shanghai, 22nd August, and sent on per *China* from Yokohama on the 1st September, arrived at New York on the 20th Sept.

The new time table of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which we received yesterday, gives the schedule of the company's new line between Genoa and New York, *via* Gibraltar. There is at present only one steamer on it, the *Fulda*, leaving every five weeks, the first departure from Genoa being on the 7th of November.

The *Poyang*, sister ship to the *Tatung*, has passed through the Canal on her way out to China.

A telegram dated New York, 2nd Sept., in a San Francisco paper says :—The mails from China and Japan, which left Yokohama August 19th on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Empress of Japan*, and which arrived at Vancouver, B.C., August 29th, were carried across the American continent by special train in the short time of eighty-eight hours, and reached the Grand Central depot at 4 a.m. to-day. They were immediately transferred to waggons in waiting and driven rapidly to the Inman dock, where they were placed on board the steamship *City of New York*, which sailed at 5 a.m. for Queenstown.—The *City of New York* is due to arrive in Queenstown next Wednesday, the 9th, so

that, barring accidents, the mails can be delivered in London that night, or at latest Thursday morning, thus making the whole time under twenty-one days, a feat unparalleled in the history of the post-office.

The *Amateur Photographer* of August 21st says:—The last mail brings us the rules, list of members, and the *Journal* of the China Camera Club, formed in March of this year at Shanghai. The fact of these particulars being printed in the English language (!) considerably enhances their value, and we are able to form an opinion of the excellent manner in which the Club has been started, and how admirable a paper on "Development" was recently contributed by Professor Hitchcock. The club numbers some forty to fifty members, and promises to be a flourishing concern; we are quite sure that any of our readers who may visit Shanghai will be welcomed by the members of the Club and their Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Mencarini.

An explosion occurred at Mr. Castilho's store on Sunday at noon through the carelessness of a servant who threw down a match in the vicinity of some spirits of wine which was being bottled. The match ignited the fumes from the spirit and caused the explosion. Fortunately nobody was hurt, but the glass windows were smashed at the back of the premises.

A man named Alberto Monfe was charged at the Italian Consulate yesterday with being drunk and assaulting and wounding Cecilia Lomage in the "Travellers" on Wednesday afternoon by throwing a tumbler at her, striking her on the head and cutting it, thereby doing her grievous bodily harm. He was remanded in custody till Saturday at 2 p.m.

For assaulting and wounding two coolies, by striking them in the face with his fists and kicking them in different parts of the body, a Manila man was sentenced at the Spanish Consulate on Wednesday to ten days' imprisonment.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday four convicts were charged with assaulting another convict at the Hongkew Station and causing him serious injury. Three of them were sentenced to 100 blows each and the other to 50 blows. For attempting to supply convicts at the Hongkew Station with tobacco, cigars and matches, a burglar was sentenced to one hundred blows.

At the Mixed Court on Monday, two carpenters were before the Court charged with intimidating the native foreman carpenter at the Old Dock and preventing him from executing his work. They were ordered to give security not to intimidate the workman or foreman in future. Two natives who had some stolen glass in their possession were ordered to be deported to their homes in the country, and to be punished if they return. One of them was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in addition. An unemployed native who had returned from deportation, was ordered to give security for his future good behaviour.

In connection with the forthcoming penny ocean mail post the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ravenna* has (the Press Association says) been fitted up with a most elaborate travelling sorting cabin, where the mails will be sorted en route between Aden and Bombay. The *Ravenna* will afterwards be placed on the China station for a year, and the mails between the various ports will be sorted on board should the new arrangement answer. The mail-room occupies the place of what was formerly the second saloon, and every attention has been paid in the fitting up to the comfort of the postal officials.

The *Oxus* brought us Hongkong papers to the 23rd ult.—The *Marina* has been safely towed to Swatow.—The *Guthrie* had arrived with a party of thirty tourists from Australia en route for Japan.—The Hongay coal brought by the *Tarapaca* had given very satisfactory results.—Eight more Maxim guns have arrived at Hongkong, and nobody knows what to do with them.

—Mr. Galwey, C.E., has been drowned in the Chantaboon river in Siam, by the capsizing of his boat while he was returning from a railway survey.—The s.s. *Gumbier*, whose loss is reported in another column, was formerly the *Ocean*, and made several trips to China between 1883 and 1885.—The report of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., for the year ended 30th June last, shows a balance of \$104,339.53 available for distribution. The Directors propose to appropriate this amount as follows:—

To suspense account against loss by Russell & Co., agents at Amoy...	\$10,000.00
To reserve and depreciation fund...	40,731.90
To dividend of 5% to shareholders	50,000.00
To carry forward to new account...	3,607.63

—News had been received by wire of the death at home of Captain Robert Talbot, late of the *Zafiro*.

Mr. William H. Forbes passed his final examination in bankruptcy without any opposition at Hongkong on the 23rd ult. The Acting Judge said:—"The official assignee has stated that he knows of no reason why the bankrupt should not be allowed to pass his last examination and obtain his discharge in due course. The creditors' assignee makes a similar declaration. I have looked through these reports and the Court is happy to see that the cause of the failure cannot be attributed to the business in Hongkong and South China, which appears to have been in a sound condition. The Court is also happy to see that there is no objection whatever to Mr. Forbes passing his last examination, and I therefore allow him to pass and appoint a day for the hearing of his application for discharge. That day will be fourteen days from next Saturday."

The *Daily Press* of the 26th ult. says—We hear the share settlements yesterday passed off very satisfactorily, the few accounts which could not be arranged by cash payments having been foreseen for some time past and duly provided for. With a return of confidence and money obtainable at 6 per cent. investment business will probably increase and a moderate improvement in values may be looked for.

The *Rohilla* brought us Hongkong papers to the 26th ult.—The *Chiquen* experienced a heavy typhoon on the last voyage down from here, and lost deck cargo and two boats.—There was an extraordinary meeting of the Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd., on the 25th, at which a committee of investigation was appointed.—The cases of Maclean v. Pitman, and Pitman v. Maclean were before the Acting Puisne Judge on the 25th, and his Lordship reserved judgment.

The official report of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory, Dr. W. Doberck, giving the observations made during the year 1890, has just been issued. It appears that the Commission, appointed early last year by the Governor to enquire into the working of the establishment, reported in favour of spending \$13,000 a year to render the working of the observatory properly effective, or about twice the amount now devoted to the purpose; but the recommendation has not yet been adopted. The efficiency of the Observatory seems to have been impaired by the lack of European assistants. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the report was not drawn up till 9th May, more than four months after the close of the year covered by the report, though it does not explain why the information was not issued to the public before the end of September. The want of a competent and reliable observer at the Peak is a serious matter, for on the reports from that elevated station an increase in our knowledge of the peculiarities of the playful typhoon largely depends. On 9th May Dr. Doberck did not know how far the registers kept by the signalman at the Peak were to be trusted, inasmuch as they showed that the wind blew less strongly there during typhoons than at sea level.

Whether this was actually the case Dr. Doberck (on 9th May) was unable to say. Obviously it had not been possible for him to be at the Peak during a typhoon and make his own observations. However, as a Chief Assistant arrived unto Dr. Doberck shortly before the report under notice was compiled, the Director has no doubt been enabled to learn something of value during the typhoon season now nearing its end. It is to be hoped so, at any rate; for the issue of storm warnings, in such a *mare perfidum* as the China Sea, is about the most important work to which the machinery of an observatory can be applied.

The *Oceania Mail* says:—We fear that the enquiry set on foot by the late Postmaster-General as to the practicability of opening up the Salonica route for the passage of the Indian and Eastern mails, will lead to no satisfactory result for the present. Only last Saturday an attempt was made to throw the Vienna-Salonica train off the line near the station of Kaprulu, not far from Mitrovitz. It was discovered that ten metres of rails had been pulled up. Though a hundred cavalry soldiers have been scouring the country, no trace has as yet been found of the perpetrators of the outrage. Clearly the Porte is not able to give the requisite guarantee for the safety of the route, and until that can be assured it is premature to talk of using it for Indian mails and passengers. The *Journal d'Italia* says that the English Government has assured the Italian Cabinet that, even if the Anglo-Austrian negotiations with regard to the passage of the Indian mails end favourably, their passage *via* Brindisi will also be retained by England, as she desires to have a double postal line, making a junction in Egypt.

Speaking of the withdrawal of the proposal for a Chinese Consul at Hongkong the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—It appears that when all was ready, and after the Chinese Consul at Singapore had been appointed to Hongkong, the Chinese withdrew their proposal to send him, and the whole matter is once more in abeyance. The cause of this sudden *volte face* is at present a diplomatic secret, but I strongly suspect when the truth is revealed it will appear that the pressure was applied in order to show the Chinese that their business could not go favourably or their wishes be respected in foreign capitals so long as they were lukewarm in defending foreigners in their country and in punishing outrages upon them. It will not be surprising to hear that in consequence of these outrages it was hinted to the Chinese Minister here that the present was not a favourable moment for prosecuting in this country any scheme in which the Chinese were officially interested, and that it might be as well to allow the matter to rest.

A new paper, called *The Kobe Chronicle*, was to make its first appearance yesterday at that enterprising port, in competition with the *Hiogo News* and the *Kobe Herald*.

The *Yokohama Maru* brought Japan papers with dates from Yokohama and Kobe to the 22nd and Nagasaki the 23rd ult.—Two men have been captured at last who are believed to be the murderers of Mr. Large, and their capture reflects much credit on the Japanese detective service.—A Japanese guide has been drowned at Nikko by slipping off a bridge into the Daiya-gawa.—Lieut. von Seebach, Adviser to the Japanese Home Department, died at Yokohama on the 21st.—The \$17,000 stolen from a bank clerk by a sham policeman—who is an expoliceman—has been recovered, and the thief has been arrested and has confessed.—Captain Ellis of the *Airlie* is much praised by the Japanese for his humanity in saving a man who was clinging to the bottom of a capsized junk in the Inland Sea.—The s.s. *Fuyo*, having being renovated at Nagasaki, went for a trial trip on the 19th, making 11½ knots.—The hull and cargo of

the *Archos* were sold by auction for \$1,500 and \$2,800 respectively. At a Court of Enquiry into her loss, held on the 17th instant, it was found that everything possible was done to save her, and that no one was to blame. The able management of the chief mate, Mr. Heinrich Ockelmann, was highly commended.

The *Empress of Japan* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 23rd, and Kobe the 24th ult.—A large quantity of tea was destroyed by fire on the 23rd in a godown that was gutted at Yokohama, belonging to Messrs. Mourilyan, Heimann & Co. The godown and its contents were insured.—A steamer called the *Ichu Maru* was cast away in the bay of Aburatsubo on the 16th, with the loss of 18 lives, 10 being passengers.—Admiral Belknap has shifted his flag to the *Charleston*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 21st.—During July and August 23,272 bales of Bombay yarn were landed at Kobe: this is some 2,555 bales more than were landed during the whole of the first six months of the year.—The *W. J. Kotch* was caught in the recent typhoon off the Ono Islands, and lost two men overboard. The captain was washed backwards and forwards on the deck, and considerably injured.—The *Hiogo News* says:—Only half told is the tale of shipping disasters in the recent typhoon. We have already referred to the stranding of the *Tsukuba-kan* at Futani, Sado Island, which, however, has not become a total wreck, but will, after being patched, be able to proceed to Yokosuka for repairs. Other vessels were less fortunate. The s.s. *Kanazawa Maru* snapped her cable at Futani and was driven on to a shoal off Sawane, and Mr. Asano, the owner, will suffer considerable loss. The s.s. *Uganoura Maru*, of the Matsumae Steamship Co., which was on her way to Hakodate, met the storm at Akita, and tried to make for Funakawa. She failed to reach the refuge, and being driven on to a shoal, became a total wreck, though, fortunately, no lives were lost, and most of the cargo is saved.

The *Japan Mail* gives the following summary of trade in Yokohama for the week ending the 19th ult.:—Though there has been less doing in the Import trade, business continues in a healthy condition, and if buyers have appeared in diminished numbers the transactions put through bear the impress of good sound business, speculative operators being conspicuous by their absence. Prices for yarns and piece-goods have not undergone any quotable change in value, and moderate quantities of a large variety of goods have been taken at late rates. The accounts from the interior are encouraging, and clearances have been satisfactory. There is no change in the metal trade, and buyers are playing a waiting game. Dealers in kerosene still keep out of the market, though it is probable that they will not be able to do so much longer, as stock up country must have dwindled to small dimensions, while the stock here has grown to a million cases, and Kobe is said to be holding a still larger quantity. Nothing doing in sugar. The silk trade goes on briskly, 1,500 piculs being about the business of the week. Holders are very firm, and this attitude continues to be accentuated by a disposition on the part of buyers to compete among themselves for the possession of suitable parcels. Export to date has been large—12,000 piculs against 3,300 at same time last season, and this amount would probably have been exceeded had not communication by telegraph been much impeded during the week by the breaking down of the wires. There is less doing in waste silk, holders being particularly strong. The tea trade is still active, and prices for the grades of leaf in request are unaltered. Exchange quotations have not been much disturbed, but some caution has been engendered through the lack of telegraphic information from the outside world.

The *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun* states that the Japanese Cabinet Ministers at a meeting on the 14th ultimo, decided to purchase the private railway lines at a cost of 20,000,000 yen, and will issue bonds for that amount bearing interest at 5 per cent.

The *Japan Daily Advertiser* says that telegraphic information was received by the Japanese Naval authorities on 21st ult. to the effect that the *Tsukuba Kan*, which was driven ashore at Futani on the 14th ult. has not yet been floated off. The *Tsukubiho Kan* had arrived to render assistance and an examination of the *Tsukuba* had been made and showed that she was badly leaking from injuries below the waterline. The pumps were set to work and reduced the water inside the vessel by one foot in one day. It is believed that she will be got off safely in a few days.

The generally received opinion is that no convention whatever was made between France and Russia during the stay of the French squadron at Cronstadt, nor were there even conferences on the subject. But the *Posener Zeitung* has a correspondent at St. Petersburg, who was in a position to give his paper the exact text of the "Franco-Russian treaty of Alliance." According to him, the three principal points in this treaty are the following:—First, should France declare war against Germany without any serious reason for doing so, Russia will remain neutral; second, should France be compelled to commence hostilities against Germany after provocation on the part of the latter, Russia will adopt a neutral but friendly attitude, and will, in fact, increase its force on the German frontier; third, should France be attacked by Germany, Russia will side with France, and *vice versa*. France in any case will take Russia's part against the Triple Alliance.

At the Assizes at Singapore on the 9th ult., William Coloma, late master of the steamer *Namchoon*, was charged with wilfully making false and fraudulent entries in his official log. On the passage between Swatow and Singapore disease broke out, and it was proved that at least twelve persons died, some of them, according to the evidence of the Rev. A. D. Lamont, from vomiting and purging, and some from exhaustion. In the log there were only six deaths entered, the causes being given as "excess of opium," "want of opium," "influenza," and so on. The jury found the accused guilty, and the Chief Justice in passing sentence said:—I have made enquiries and I understand that your conviction does not affect your certificate. No doubt you have suffered severe punishment in losing your ship already, but though I am willing and anxious to take into consideration every circumstance that I can in your favour, I have to recollect on the other hand that this provision of the law is most important, and how necessary it is to impress upon persons of your class the duty and responsibility of observing this law with all possible strictness. It is not for you nor for other masters of ships coming to this port to put your duty to your owners before your duty to the public. I admit that masters often have the temptation to do so, and I think it is likely that you had a strong temptation to do so, but that makes it all the more necessary that when this Court has to deal with matters of this kind it should take care that masters and others in their position should remember that their duty to the public is paramount and that it will be enforced by the law. You might have introduced an epidemic of cholera into this colony, and from your determination to suppress the fact of cholera, I cannot help thinking that you had it in your mind. As I said, for your own sake, I should be glad to make the sentence as light as I can, but it is my duty to take advantage of such opportunities as this to impress upon masters of ships and those concerned the gravity of the offence which you have committed. You must understand, as every

master understands, that the official log is for the protection of the public, and without the strict observance of the law you are left in a position of absolutely unfettered responsibility. Now I must consider all these matters, and the lightest sentence I can pass upon you is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.—*Daily Press*.

The *London & China Express* of 28th August says:—There are signs of more activity in the Tea market, but not for China growth. The disappointment in the Continental demand seems to have tired out holders, and where teas have been submitted to public competition they have realised considerably under what the counterparts sold for a month ago. The fact is, despite the favourable views expressed as to the black leafs, this season the masses will not be stalled off the stronger Indian teas, which are attracting attention, as prices appear to have touched bottom. The moderate imports of undoubted quality woke brisk competition, and fancy prices can be obtained. For Ceylon tea the tendency is to firmer prices, not surprising when quotations like 7d. to 9d. per lb. rule for useful teas. Javass firmer from the low standard current.

We have no change to report in Silk; all remains quiet, with small daily doings at previous prices. The Lyons market seems to have rather more life. Deliveries Aug. 1 to 27 are:—796 China, 41 Japan, 271 Canton, 18 Tussah; total; 1,126.

President Harrison made some important observations on 19th August upon the silver question. He said:—"I believe that Conservative views of finance will prevail in this country. I am sure the discontent is only temporary, and that distress will not tempt our people to forsake those safe lines of public administration in which alone commercial security lies. As long as the general government furnishes the money of the people, I believe we shall insist that every dollar issued, whether in paper or coin, shall be as good, and be kept as good, as any other. The purity and equality of what we call dollars must be preserved, or an element of uncertainty and bankruptcy will be introduced into all business. I do not hesitate to say that I feel myself pledged, so far as in me lies, to maintain that equality between our circulating money which is essential to the perfect use of all."

In "A War Correspondent's Reminiscences," in the last *Nineteenth Century*, Archibald Forbes tells the following story of Colonel Hausenkampf, who controlled the correspondents in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877:—

"I always pitied the unfortunate Colonel Hausenkampf from the very bottom of my heart. He had to read all the letters published in all the newspapers of all the correspondents, and I predicted for him either speedy suicide or hopeless madness. But he remained alive and moderately sane, spite of this arduous duty, and of the task which at the outset devolved upon him of listening to every correspondent who made application for a permission. He was fearfully badgered. One day I called on him at the headquarters in Ploesti, and found him seated in a bower in a garden, resolutely confronted by a gaunt man in a red beard and a tweed suit. 'Mon Dieu!' exclaimed the Colonel, 'will you oblige me by taking that man away and killing him? He is a Scotsman and I don't understand the Scottish language: he knows none other than his native tongue. He comes here daily, and looms over me obstinately for an hour at a time, firing off at intervals the single word 'Permission!' and tendering me, as if he would hold a pistol at my head, a letter in English from a person whom he calls the Duke of Argyll—a noble, I suppose, of this wild man's country!' It is needless to say, since the 'wild man' was a Scot, that he achieved his permission and did very good work as a correspondent.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CHINA IN THE HOME PAPERS.

29th Sept.

AFTER years of neglect the home Press is taking up China, and the *Oxus* brings us a pile of cuttings from newspapers all over England, which it is almost a day's work to look through. The *Times*, as might be expected, has the advantage of having the best information, and its two leading articles of the 7th and 14th August show an unusual grasp of the subject on the part of their writer. As a rule the *Times* manages to get the names of places fairly right, and it does not make the mistake that some of the papers do of thinking that Taotai is a man's name, and remarking that "Taotai said to Mr. Gardner," etc., etc. Yet the home papers have had capital sources of information at their disposal. In the *Times* of the 8th August was an admirable letter from a correspondent at Shanghai, giving a very good *résumé* of the situation, and this letter is freely drawn on by the English Press. It mentioned an incident which occurred at Hankow nearly thirty years ago, illustrative of the value of the old "inevitable gunboat" policy, a policy which, discredited as it afterwards was by trimmers at Peking and doctrinaires at home, was the kindest policy that could be adopted in the interest both of Chinese and foreigners; and this we think the people at home are beginning to see. It so happened that Lieut. George Royle, R.N., who was the naval hero of the incident, was able to corroborate the story of the *Times*' correspondent, only pointing out that, as far as his recollection went, hours not days elapsed between the outrage on Mr. Little and its punishment; but such discrepancies are to be expected in the recollection of events that occurred thirty years ago. The story, meanwhile, is repeated with great approval by many home papers, and this will strengthen the hands of our naval officers, who have been too much tied up with red tape in late years. It is worth while to-day to quote Mr. Royle's statement of the effect of the vigorous measures he took in the face of a foe outnumbering him by hundreds of thousands; for the Chinaman is the same to-day that he was in 1861:—

"We took three prisoners and let them go next day. They said that they would be beheaded for losing their ship if the mandarins caught them. One did get caught, and he reported that I had burnt the other two to death on board the war junk. This the people believe to this day.

"They were said to be so incensed about this that the Taotai (the governor of the city) sent officially to warn me not to land. Thereupon I went ashore alone immediately. Certainly I was mobbed, but the sight of a revolver and a big stick enabled me to go through and through the city. After

that no one attempted to molest me, and the English were respected to such an extent that I am not aware of their having had any trouble since till now.

"The foreign residents appreciated the peace and quietness which resulted, though the *Saturday Review* styled it 'another holocaust of the inevitable British gunboat.'

The home papers generally take the rational view that, whether the outbreaks be directed against foreigners or against the central government, foreign Powers must protect their citizens as a first duty: and we are glad to see that a large number quote from our columns the excellent dispositions made by Mr. de Bernières and Mr. Hopkins, with the assistance of the officers of the *Ilitis*, *Inconstant*, and *Palos*, for the protection of Kinkiang. But there are a few exceptions to this rule. For instance, we find the *Sheffield Telegraph* very indignant with "highly moral Editors" in England for demanding "that a great show of naval force shall be made by the combined squadrons of the nations who chiefly trade with the Chinese." The writer tells his readers that the Chinese are frugal, industrious, and unoffending; they cultivate the arts of peace; they threaten no neighbour; they seek no quarrel; they wish only to be let alone." There is a half-truth in this, and nothing is more dangerous than a half-truth. The description applies fairly enough, though even then it is a little rose-coloured, to the mass of the Chinese people, but it does not apply at all to the official class and the *litterati* and gentry. What the writer goes on to say is nonsense:—

"The Rulers of China are entitled to be treated with great forbearance. Europeans boasting of their civilisation have made bonfires of populous Chinese cities, have carried fire and sword to Peking, have sacked the Imperial Palace, and have, while sacking it, wantonly destroyed the art treasures they could not carry away, and they have done all that in them lay to introduce to hundreds of millions of people the use of an enervating narcotic poison, and to confirm them in the habit of using it. These truths are well known in England, yet the first impulse of some English Editors on hearing of a few assaults upon Europeans is to demand, in effect, that Christian Europe shall rain fire upon Chinese seaports, and shall thereafter claim waggon loads of precious metal to repay them for the cost they have been at in giving to the Heathen one more—moral lesson!"

The reference to opium in the above extract comes somewhat unexpectedly after the condemnation of the missionaries which we have had to omit, and the writer evidently did not get all his inspiration from Exeter Hall. The *Western Daily Press* is also apprehensive about England's action in China, though it allows that "there appears to be ample justification for the concentration of European war vessels in Chinese waters." But

the writer is one of the Wolseyites who think we can rely on China to help us some day in the future against Russia; as if China were a staff that any one could lean on. He says:—"It would, however, be a doubtful policy for England to resort to a policy of coercion by bullet and bayonet in China, even though undertaken in concert, as has been suggested, with Germany, France, and America. China may be a valuable ally for England if Russia should ever overstep the bounds of prudence in furtherance of her designs on India, regarding which Sir Lepel Griffin has just confessed to the conception of a renewed anxiety."

Another paper, which we presume is an organ of nonconformist Protestantism, is convinced that the real objects of Chinese hatred are the "French foreigners rather than British, or any others;" and that if active measures are taken by the foreign Powers, "the Jesuits will probably be found to be the chief gainers." But we are most astonished to find the *Globe*, that eminently respectable and Conservative old journal, jingo to the core, reproaching our being mixed up with any forcible demands for reparation. It says:—

"In the case of England there is very strong reason for abstaining from hostile action either joint or separate. By the force of circumstances China has become her natural ally in Asia; the interests of both empires are threatened by the same foes north and south. Nothing would please Russia and France better than to inveigle Great Britain into the position of catspaw, to draw the chestnuts out of the political fire for their behoof. And that would undoubtedly be the case were England to take a leading part in any warlike reprisals. John Chinaman has not yet either forgotten or forgiven the destruction of the Summer Palace; he is always ready with that historical incident when assured of British friendship. The situation is delicate in the extreme, and no more profound mistake could be committed than to give ready ear to the clamour of the Europeans at the Treaty Ports for a *feu d'enfer* of shot and shell." If the writer had thought for a moment, he would have realised that the last power that China would ally herself with, if her alliance were wanted, would be one that treated her weakly.

Some of the papers express great satisfaction with the Imperial Decree in favour of missionaries, and *Punch* makes it the subject of a rather unfortunate cartoon by Linley Sambourne. This proclamation must be read by the light of the facts stated in Dr. Griffith John's letter which we publish this morning. The vile book which we noticed on Saturday is being reprinted in haste and distributed gratis from the principal pawnshops, and these pawnshops it must be remembered, are the favourite form in which officials, active and retired, invest their savings. Dr. John's letter requires no farther comment from us.

THE INEVITABLE DELAYS.

1st Oct.

It is inevitable that there should be delays when negotiations are being carried on in the complicated way in which they have to be carried on between the foreign Powers and the Chinese government. The telegraph, which has on the one hand facilitated such negotiations, has on the other hand tended to prolong them. They go on at the same time at Peking and at the Courts at home; while the foreign Ministers at Peking are pressing the Tsungli Yamén, the Chinese Ministers in Europe are endeavouring to assuage the wrath of the Foreign Offices and to weaken the solidarity of the foreign Powers. Not only are there all these different centres of discussion, but in China itself there are two centres, for the Tsungli Yamén and the Viceroy Li are not, we know, always of one mind. Delays are almost inevitable when there are so many negotiators with divergent interests, and the Chinese diplomatists no doubt make the most of these divergences. They have been able too, to appeal to the forbearance of the foreign Powers on the ground that pressure upon them would precipitate a rebellion, and the Mason affair has come so happily to their assistance, that, on the maxim *Is fecit cui prodest*, there have been many who have held that Mason is really an agent of the government. The coming rebellion, however, has not made the progress that was expected of it. The feeling of unrest, of upheaval, has been confined, so far as we can see, to the valley of the Yangtze: it has made no signs either in the north or south of China. There have been indeed some small outbreaks in Fukien, but they have been entirely local, such as often occur in China when some official more grasping than usual tries to impose an extortionate levy on the people. But our Ministers can point out to the Peking government that there are no pressing indications of the existence of such a rebellion as need prevent their making reparation for the outrages that are past, and taking sufficient precautions to prevent any more in the future. Of course, the government assures our Ministers that no more outbreaks will occur: they no doubt made the same asseverations before the outrage at Ichang: and there is probably no one here who is not convinced in his own mind that we shall soon hear of another one. The issue of books inciting to the destruction of foreigners and their doctrines is being carried on with the greatest energy, and our correspondence columns contain notice after notice of the spirit in which the officials are applying the Edict which was obtained with such difficulty from the Throne. Another fact that contradicts the idea that a rebellion of any magnitude is imminent is the quiet with which the examinations have passed off. They were looked forward to, as our readers know, with the gravest apprehension at

every provincial capital; but the tens of thousands of students have met and dispersed without, as far as we know, one unfavourable incident. The pressure that the foreign Ministers have been exercising will, no doubt, partly account for this; but this is not an argument for relaxing that pressure, but rather for maintaining it until our full demands are granted.

We do not wish it to be understood that we discredit the idea of there being a rebellion in contemplation; but it is not menacing enough at the moment to be allowed as an excuse to the Chinese government for postponing the satisfaction of our demands. Indeed, as Mr. Drummond has pointed out, there are three explanations of the present ferment in the Yangtze valley. It is an outbreak of popular passion against missionaries; or it is caused by a sudden access of race hatred, a desire to keep China for the Chinese; or it is part of a political movement. Observers are now pretty well agreed that it is a political movement, making use of the popular passion against missionaries and the race hatred, neither of the latter being strong enough or widespread enough alone to account for such a series of outbreaks, so methodically planned and carried out, and the list of which would undoubtedly have been considerably extended, but for the measures taken by our naval authorities. With this political movement our governments are not primarily concerned: we only see that the central government has the power to control its officials, if it chooses to do so; and we appeal to it as the *de facto* as well as the *de jure* government to carry out the treaties. If it continues to procrastinate, we must coerce it, and that coercion should obviously not be postponed for much more than five months after the first outbreak. If the foreign Powers are waiting to settle who is to command the allied squadron, England, which is interested four times as much as all the other Powers put together in the trade of China, had better undertake the task alone. The dispute, if it exists, can only make the Chinese laugh at us.

ROME AND CHINA.

2nd Oct.

WHEN the Romans began to date the foundation of their city from the year B.C. 753 and called it the year *One*, they went back as far as they could in the history of their nation. At that time China was an old state, a kind of offshoot from Babylonia, looking back on a past of between a thousand and two thousand years. Thirty-two years after the legendary founding of Rome, the History of the Lu kingdom commences, and it was compiled by Confucius from annals accessible to him, because he served under the Sovereign of Lu and lived in the same city. Rome was ruled by two Consuls instead of by kings from the year B.C. 509, when Confucius was 42 years of age. In

Rome the constitution of Phœnician and Greek republics was imitated in the hope of securing more justice and popular liberty. But in China the old imperial feudalism lasted till nearly three centuries after this time. It was not till B.C. 220 that China, through the action of a despot, grown tired of the constant fighting between feudal states, joined them in one under a single sovereign. The imperialism of Rome commenced from a period nearly two centuries later than that of China. From that time forward the course of politics was similar. There was an emperor and he sent out governors and viceroys. There was a book of laws made up of imperial edicts, and the rescript or edict of Rome was paralleled by the edict of China and was in each case the expressed will of a despotic sovereign. Roman law became in Europe the source from which all the modern kingdoms drew their statutes and rules of procedure. So it was in China. The surrounding states took her laws, and the statute books of Siam, Cochin China, Corea and Japan all bear traces of a Chinese origin until the influence of western civilisation, in Japan at least, made a change.

In religion the Roman traditions go back to Numa Pompilius, a legendary king taught by the goddess Egeria. This legend indicates foreign teaching and it was connected with the calendar. The old Roman religion had local gods of the home, called Lares. These are the *Shay* of China, worshipped by the emperor near the palace and by the city magistrate in every locality. The Romans had also the worship of the Penates, and the images of these household gods correspond to the Chinese ancestral tablets. Yet they differed, for the Penates included several chief gods and goddesses, whereas in ancient China mythology was not so busy in weaving legends as to have any hierarchy of divinities like those worshipped by the Greeks and Romans. In the worship of Heaven, while China has an open altar of hewn stone Rome had temples to Jupiter, the god of the atmosphere. In both there were from the most ancient times burnt sacrifices, and this is proof that the old Italian religion came from Asia.

In the worship of Earth the Romans, like the Chinese, buried the sacrifices, and the fact that they did this suggests that the ancestors of the Romans carried from Asia this ancient custom. Without this hypothesis it is hard to account for the identity in old religious practice on the part of two nations so wide apart. Let the reflecting student note that we have in the old Italian worship a mixture of new mythology and old ancestor worship. A third element was Vesta and the vestal virgins, and a fourth was augury by the flight of birds. The Persian element and that of augury by the movements of birds were peculiarly Roman. If however Vesta at Rome and Agni in India were Persian divinities, we may conclude that the Roman

ancestor worship and that of the Lares were from the same source from which the Chinese derived them. So was it with the burial of the sacrifices to the Gods of Earth. The religious teachers of the Romans and of the Chinese would derive them from a common source.

The more curious resemblances between Rome and China are such as the propensity to build walls to guard the frontier. This surely was very much for moral effect, and in both cases it speaks of soldiers being used as labourers. To be kept well under control, the army, it was found, needed occupation in manual work. This is necessary in China now, and the troops of Viceroy Li have done much in the way of irrigation, and the deepening of moats and canals near Tientsin. As soon as Chin-shihuang had conquered China he set his troops to build the Great Wall. A conquered empire necessarily becomes a great military monarchy, and soldiers must have something to do when war is ended. Another remarkable resemblance is in casting copper money. This custom we trace back in China to the sixth century before Christ, for at that time progress was made in bronze casting, and one branch of the art was the manufacture of cash. Tradition says that cash were made as far back as the eleventh century before Christ, and it may have been so, but it cannot be proved. In Rome Pliny says that Servius Tullius coined money which would be a little later than the earliest Chinese coinage. But the Greeks began to coin silver as early as B.C. 869. It is a curious circumstance that in Rome and in China copper money should have been cast in moulds which contained ten cash attached to a single stem. By this device ten cash were cast at each filling of the mould. Some of the old cash moulds have been preserved as curiosities. The moulds are figured in archaeological books and we see for instance a mould for ten, another for twenty-eight, still another for four and yet another for twelve cash. Our own word money is derived from the name of the Roman mint, which was called *moneta* from the name of some god whose temple was close by it. Now we know how Virgil loved the legend of Troy, and what pains he took to describe the origin of one family of Rome from the coast of Asia Minor somewhere about B.C. 900. Some of the Romans and of the other Italians would come from that part and bring the tradition of the advanced arts of Assyria. But others would come from the north of the Caspian Sea, and would bring with them many traditions of central and northern Asia. Enough has been said to show that Rome and China drew their older institutions from a common source which lay between them somewhere in western or central Asia.

A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like Bloom of a perfect Complexion; makes the Skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulpholine Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere. (4)

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

THE *Economist* of the 15th of August, received by the *Oceus*, has a reassuring article on "The European Situation." It notices that for those who like to look for them there are plenty of disquieting symptoms. There is the understanding between Russia and France, which is supposed to mean that "France has got Russia to agree to play the part of the anvil on which the former is to strike Germany." There are the visits paid by the young King of Serbia to St. Petersburg and Vienna, which seem to show that Russia and Austria are each trying to gain increased influence in the Balkan Peninsula. There are the measures taken by Russia, in consequence of the failure of her crops, to stop the export of rye, which will in all probability inflict a considerable amount of injury on many parts of Germany and Austria. There is the sudden decision of the Sultan of Turkey "to raise the Egyptian question in a manner which may be represented as directly intended to embarrass the position of England and bring her into conflict with France." And there is "the diplomatic incident connected with the passage of the Dardanelles by a Russian vessel with troops on board." The French are supposed to be backing up the Russians (though this, as was to be expected, has been since semi-officially contradicted), and "the Russians have got an opportunity for raising the Eastern Question in its most aggravated form. By denying the right of the Sultan to control the gates of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, they can bring every Power in Europe into the controversy." Then the *Economist* continues:—

The catalogue of "danger spots" which can thus be set forth is, we admit, in appearance a formidable one. Yet, for all that, we do not believe that there is any real ground for alarmist predictions, or that the condition of Europe is at this moment any more unsatisfactory than it was six months ago. And for this reason—nations do not make war upon each other merely because they have got good opportunities to do so, or because of "unpleasant" or "unfortunate" incidents. That may have been the case in the last century. At present the risk and responsibility are too great, and no nation plunges into war without definitely meaning and desiring to do so. It therefore becomes necessary to ask, not are there hostile phenomena, but, is there any nation anxious and ready to fight? If not, then in some way or other all the apparently insurmountable difficulties will be surmounted and got rid of. If we ask this question at the present moment we shall find in the answer no inconsiderable ground for an optimistic view of the situation. To begin with, it is evident that Germany, Austria, and Italy do not want to go to war. Their alliance was expressly made to secure peace and the *status quo*, and they will not, therefore, do anything to bring on hostilities. England, again, has no other desire but peace. France, of course, maintains her refusal to acquiesce in the cession of the two provinces, and longs for an opportunity to get them back. Between this attitude and that of eagerness for war there is, however, a very great difference. Neither the Government, the people, nor the army—which is, after all, only the people with guns in their hands—want war. France will fight if attacked, but unless and until she comes to believe that she is certain to be victorious from which belief she is now very far removed—she will not be aggressor. There remains then only Russia. With the wishes of the mass of the Russian people we need not concern ourselves. No doubt they are for peace, but these wishes are not material. On the other hand, the opinion of the dominant classes is doubtless more or less favourable to war. The Slavophil party and the army would, we admit, in all probability like to see the *status quo* upset, Germany humbled, Austria driven back out of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and either Russia, or a Power amenable to Russian influence, established at Constantinople. But though

Russia must on this ground be admitted to be a source of danger, there are fortunately other considerations which neutralise her tendency towards military activity.

Russia cannot possibly engage at this moment in a campaign, because she is re-arming her forces, which will take a long time to complete, and the famine in her western provinces will give her enough to do at home. She cannot move for a year at least, and no one knows what may happen in that time. "In fact, the better opinion seems to be that though there is plenty of cause for disquiet, if we look merely at the superficial aspect of affairs, there are forces and influences behind which will in all probability forbid any outbreak for the present."

There is not much foreign news in the papers. The Emperor of Germany was all right, and had been on horseback, there having been, of course, no truth whatever in the sensational stories in some of the papers as to the cause of the accident to his knee. The armies of East and West France, which were to be reviewed this month by President Carnot, formed a total of 126,000 men. The Grand-Duke Alexis had been received with the greatest enthusiasm at Vichy:—

Republican as France is, observes the *Times* correspondent, its attractions, and those of Paris in particular, are happily so great that there is no danger of its being boycotted by royal personages:—"There slept last (Saturday) night on French soil one emperor (Don Pedro), three kings (one of Greece and two of Serbia), one queen (Isabella of Spain), two heirs apparent (the Prince of Wales and Taib Bey of Tunis), one emperor's brother (the Grand Duke Alexis), and one heir presumptive's wife (the Countess of Flanders). Five out of the nine were in Paris."

The cartoon in *Punch* represents somewhat tamely the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, which was the chief topic of the week in England. The verses which accompany the cartoon are equally tame, but there is a better poem on the great American who died last month, and we forgive the annexation from Bret Harte in the last two lines:—

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Born, Feb. 22, 1819. - Died, Aug. 12, 1891.

"We could not have been prouder of him had he been one of us."—*Times*.

Bard of two world, and friend of both,

As ripe in years as culture, verily

To miss that voice two worlds are loth,

In which much wisdom spake so merrily.

A voice, and no mere echo, thine,

Of many tones, but manly ever.

Thy rustic Biglow's rugged line

A grateful world neglecteth never!

It smote hypocrisy and cant

With fl-il-like force; sleek bards that ripple

Like shallow pools—who pose and pant,

And vaguely smudge or softly stipple,—

These have not brain or heart to sing

As Biglow sang, our quaint *Hosea*,

Whose "Sunthin in the Pastoral line,"

Full primed with picture and idea,

Lives, with "The Courtin'," unforgot,

And worth whole volumes of sham-Shen

stone.

Y.s, you could catch, as prigs may not,

Pure women's speech and valiant men's tone.

Zekle and *Huldy* in our hearts

Have found a place. But a true Poet,

Like Shakspeare's Man, plays many parts.

You chid us sharply, well we know it,

For you'd the gift of Satire strong,

And knew just how to lay the lash on.

You smote what you thought British wrong.

Well, that won't put us in a passion.

"I ken write long-tailed if I please."

You said, And truly, polished writer,

More like "a gentleman at ease,"

Never touched quill than this shrewd

smiter.

Your "moral breath of temperance"

Found scope in scholarly urbanity;

And wheresoever Lowell went

Sounded the voice of Sense and Sanity.

We loved you, and we loved your wit.

Thinking of you, uncramped, uncranky;

Our hearts, ere we're aware of it,

"Run helter-skelter into Yankee."

"For puttin' in a downright lick
 "Twist Humbug's eyes, there's few to match
 it."
 Faith, how you used it; ever quick
 Where'er Truth dwelt, to drive and fetch it.
 Vernacular or cultured verse,
 The scholar's speech, the ploughman's
 patter
 You'd use, but still in each were terse,
 As clear in point as full in matter.
 You'd not disdain "the trivial flute,"
 The rustic Pan-pipe you would finger,
 Yet could you touch "Apollo's lute."
 To tones on which Love's ear would linger.
 Farewell, farewell! Two countries loved,
 Two countries mourn you. None will
 quarrel
 With English hands, which, unproved,
 Lay on your bier an English Laurel!

Notwithstanding the rain the visit of the French fleet was a great success, for, as we recently remarked, English and French naval officers and men always fraternise wherever in the world they may meet; partly because, no doubt, as the *St. James's* says "throughout the whole course of a history many centuries longer, as reckoned in the annals of civilisation, than that of Russia, the two nations have been keen rivals in many lands, and keenest of all, perhaps, on that very element on which their war-ships saluted each other on Wednesday." The *St. James's* continues:—

From their earliest national beginnings they have had, with varying fortune, to fight each other, now for independence and now for dominion, and from Sluys to Trafalgar they have been continually making trial of each other's strength and prowess on the sea.

There are, in fact, no two European nations which can look back on such a record of secular conflict as France and England; and their fleets of war have been the most frequent weapons, and are the fittest emblems, of that strife. It is this circumstance which gives so unique a touch of chivalry to their meeting, and which, we may be sure, has gone far to kindle both peoples, the colder in temperament as well as the warmer, to that glow of generous good-will which they feel and reciprocate to-day. No sensible man will underrate the value of demonstrations of this kind: though, of course, in proportion to his good sense he will be on his guard against running into the opposite extreme. France and England have the best cause in the world to respect each other's qualities—no two swordsmen ever had better reason to know and admire the temper of each other's weapon; and the strength of friendships which have such a foundation is a fact to which the vocabulary of an ancient language testifies. That there is no real ill-feeling between these two perpetual rivals we thoroughly believe. They need only to be left alone by politicians and publicists to prove it by their attitude to each other; and any incident which for the moment silences the mischief-makers, and allows the two peoples to share undisturbed in the feelings with which their sailors shake hands, is cordially to be welcomed. It is our neighbours, as we know, and not ourselves, who are most exposed to the mischievous influences to which we have referred; but if the genuine heartiness of our reception of their Squadron should teach Frenchmen for the future to listen with more distrust to those self-constituted councillors of theirs who seek to sow discord between the two nations, the hospitalities which our guests are to receive from us during the next few days will be more than amply repaid.

The *Saturday Review* has a very sensible article on "The Situation in China," in which it is pointed out that "there has gradually been growing up a hostile attitude on the part of the mandarins and people which, far from being the result of any unfriendly action on the part of foreigners, has coincided with a disposition to conciliate the Chinese which has exceeded the bounds, not only of necessity, but of reason." The *Saturday* says the government has encouraged the people in its hostility at Peking and the ports, "entirely forgetting that those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind." The harvest, is nearly ripe; "in these changed

circumstances, what would be the attitude of the European Powers in case of a fresh rebellion against the Government? and what would be the attitude of Li Hung-chang?" There is a blood-curdling article in the *Saturday* on "Outlandish Insects." We have waited with interest to see what the *Saturday* would say of Mr. Balfour's intention to establish County Councils in Ireland. The following is the conclusion of its article on the subject:—

The reason, the sole reason, put forward by Mr. Balfour—for, though he says there are three, they practically reduce themselves to one—is contained in the three words, "we have promised." Well, it is at least a respectable reason, and we will for the moment waive the obvious objection that, though Ministers may have made the promise, it is the nation which will have to pay the cost of its fulfilment. We will content ourselves with merely asking whether, in passing such a Local Government Bill for Ireland as Mr. Balfour has sketched out, the Government will be fulfilling it. You have given this boon to England, says the Chief-Secretary; you have given it to Scotland; you have promised, not once, but half a dozen times, to give it to Ireland. Are Ministers going to give it to Ireland, even on Mr. Balfour's own showing? Will they be giving it by establishing County Councils to which, even "in association with the grand juries," the control of the local police is on no account to be committed, and which he hopes to "guard by some form of minority representation"? If Mr. Balfour really imagines that this will be accepted as a fulfilment of the promise to which he refers, he will find plenty of Irishmen, both in parliament and outside it, to undecieve him. By passing such a Local Government Bill as he has foreshadowed, Ministers will be going far to undo all the good work which he has done in Ireland, and will not even gain—as, indeed, they would not deserve to gain—the barren credit of having kept their word.

The *Spectator* has an excellent article on James Russell Lowell and we quote hereunder its appreciation of the *Biglow Papers*, which were written, it should be remembered, at the time of the war between the United States and Mexico, and in which Lowell came very near to recommending the North to separate herself from the South. The *Spectator* says:—

In English and American literature, Mr. Lowell will hold hold always a very considerable place. The humour and satire of his "Biglow Papers" is unique in our poetry. Perhaps of all efforts in the region of political humour, they show the greatest results, for unquestionably they wielded more power in determining the issue of the conflict between North and South, than any other literary effort of our century, or perhaps even of our race. They moulded the mind of New England for many years before the conflict broke out. They filled it with scorn for the temporisers and worldly politicians. They saturated it with his contemptuous estimate of the various vulgar and subtle self-deceptions by which cruel selfishness hides from itself the greediness and rapacity of its own motives. They made the pro-slavery men appear ridiculous as well as arrogant. They made the trimmers in the North appear as mean as they were cowardly. And after the contest broke out they filled the hearts of the Northerners with enthusiasm and courage and self sacrifice and heroic fortitude. A more remarkable combination of satire and zeal, of scorn and pathos, of penetrating invective and ardent patriotism, of loathing for hypocrisy and of fiery sympathy with the oppressed, was never embodied in any series of political squibs. Indeed, they are much more than squibs. They contain the most scathing exposure of the greediness, the craft, the cowardice, the cruelty of the slaveowning and the trimming sections of the Union, which has ever been thrown into the form of political satire, or adorned with the play of political humour. The letters of Birdofredum Sawin and the creed of John P. Robinson will live in English literature for ages after the last slave has been set free, and probably till the last political trimmer has been held up to scorn, which can hardly happen much before the advent of the Millennium. Surely never in

any political satire was there so much genial fun combined with so caustic and brilliant a power of irony. That was what made the "Biglow Papers" so marvellous a power in the great controversy. There was lambent humour enough to diffuse a sense of genial and hearty laughter over an exposure of selfishness and insincerity so potent as to inspire one with a sort of awe of the man who wielded so sharp a rapier. One hardly knows whether the richness of the humour is more fascinating than the keenness of the irony, or the keenness of the irony more overpowering than the richness of the humour. Mr. Lowell was a lyric poet of some force. But as a humourist and a satirist he wielded verse with a trenchant ease that has seldom been equalled in the history of literature,—never perhaps surpassed.

The Conservatives were jubilant and the Liberals somewhat chagrined at the result of the Walsall election, where the Liberal candidate had a majority of only 538 votes against a majority of 1,677 at the last contested election in 1885. The explanation is probably that the seat was considered a perfectly safe one. There are, as usual, a large number of good pictures in the *Pall Mall*, including an extremely effective one, "Netting Salmon Peel," which is quite a triumph of black-and-white. The *Graphic* has an imaginative picture of "The Chinese Army," with description by Demetrius C. Boulger, and another Chinese subject in "The Fire Season at Hongkong." The *Illustrated* has some very good pictures of the celebration of the 700th anniversary of the City of Berne, and some effective sketches in Siberia by Mr. Julius M. Price.

Many of our readers will feel a sentiment of regret at the news that the Great Western Railway Company have finally decided to abolish the broad gauge on their lines.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

THE artists who can draw ships and water—the latter being perhaps the more difficult to draw satisfactorily—had their innings at home during the week whose papers were brought by the *Rohilla*, for these papers are filled with the visit of the French squadron. The *Saturday*, of course, throws the usual amount of cold water on the incident. "The foolish effusiveness," it says, "of some journals in this country (which would be Republican if they did not know that their subscribers would not stand it) has not unnaturally provoked French papers to hint, more or less civilly, that England need not hope for a French alliance. There is no question of any such thing. French alliances have never brought us luck, and no sane Englishman wishes for them, though no sane Englishman feels enmity to France." In its article on "The French Squadron" the *Saturday* says:—

The festivities which adorned occasions of this kind are but barren matter for comment. Reviews, visits, dinners, and after-dinner speeches follow, and resemble one another. The chief use of most of the remarks made on them must, we imagine, be to cause a mild surprise to the gentlemen who take part in them. If the French officers have had time during their return from the Baltic to recover from the surfeit of such things they have lately had at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Cronstadt, they will have, we trust, plenty to enjoy at Spithead. They will probably not be unreasonably overcome even by an invitation to dine with the Queen, still less by the more ordinary courtesies common in such circumstances. Having seen our ships in all parts of the world they will not be overcome by the sight of a moderate squadron at Spithead. Many of them have already visited the dockyard at Portsmouth. Those who have not will see that it is a dockyard like few—which they must have known already. Although they are to be shown all the secrets, they will not see much which is new or surprising to them. The fear that they will see something of which a use can be not to our advantage, is exaggerated. It is not by secret weapons, but the proper use of effective weapons, that wars are won, and the Power which has a gun capable of piercing its

enemy's plates need care little whether he knows how that gun is made or not.

In another article on "The Politics of Portsmouth" the same paper says:—

Although we have no reason to suppose that responsible French statesmen share the *inimitié sourde* with which the average Frenchman regards England, the fact of that feeling is as certain as the fact of the existence of the Channel. Even knavery cannot deny it; it takes ignorance to do that. But one of the few undoubted good points of Englishmen is that general considerations of this kind do not—with the best of them, at any rate—pass into particular ones. No Englishman nowadays dislikes a Frenchman because he is a Frenchman, and in especial there is no ill-feeling between the English and French navies. We are sure that Admiral Gervais, who knows England well, is as frank a guest as Lord Clanwilliam and his officers (we are still surer) are frank hosts. It is part of the excellence of standing armies and navies, and of wars for the balance of power, that they engender no bitterness. Your *franc-tireur* or your *guerrillero* may feel inclined to roast his enemies; the professional soldier, beyond a wholesome patriotism, has no more dislike to them than Serjeant Oliver has for Roland, Q.C. At this moment Oliver is entertaining Roland at dinner, and well may it fare with the company.

We mentioned two days ago the determination of the Great Western directors to abolish the broad gauge; the *Saturday* has an article regretting this decision, as well as the following allusion in its *Chronicle*:—

"There is a folly of praise of things new as well as of things old, and it has been shown in some remarks made on the approaching disappearance of the broad gauge from the Great Western system. All the competition of the great Northern lines has never produced any such combination of speed, comfort, and security as the combination of the broad gauge and the longitudinal sleeper gave, and future generations, unless they have the sense to revert to this, will not know what perfect railway travelling is. "I never knew cars slip along like this in my life," said an American a year or two ago in the Cornish express; nor, it seems, is he, or any one, likely to know it again.

But to return to the French visit to Portsmouth: the *Daily News* has a very good article, from which we make this extract:—

The French ships look quite business-like. There is not a bit of superfluous ornament about them. They are made for the sternest work from their bare sides and their ugly masts down to the very colour in which they are painted. Their yellowish brown is a successful attempt to imitate atmosphere as atmosphere is seen at sea. At a surprisingly short distance they would be invisible—one with the waters and the misty air. Our officers and shipbuilders cannot fail to have gained valuable lessons from what they have seen. One conscientious worker has always something to learn from another, and the French of to-day are in full possession of the tradition of thoroughness which, in times past, has always made their navy, from a constructive point of view, one of the first in the world. It is well known that in our former wars they supplied us with some of our best models. Their bold initiative in *La Gloire*, the first armoured ship of the line, transformed the navies of Europe and indirectly those of the world, and gave the new model for universal ship-building. This is no time to form comparative estimates. It is enough to say that powerful as our fleet is, we cannot afford to be indifferent to what is being done by the other great maritime Powers. These must soon include in our time not only France, Italy, and Germany, but the United States. The latest programme of American ship-building exceeds in the magnitude of design even our own. Happily, as yet, it is but a programme, while ours is in course of execution. The crews that man such ships, and especially those who are now our guests, are, and must be, fine fellows all. They are fine fellows because they are sailors. Like causes produce like effects, and the sea life is the best of all schools of character. The winds and the waves are the sternest disciplinarians, and their punishments come swift and sharp. They have no words to waste, but the penalty has to be taken in

consequences, which touch the offender as they touch every man on board. To fall below a pretty high standard of courage, address, and faculty at sea is simply to perish. There is a dash of greatness in every seaman's nature, for the qualities by which he holds his own in the ceaseless struggle for existence are essentially heroic.

The day after the fleet left Portsmouth, the *Times* wrote as follows:—

Now that the Squadron of Admiral Gervais is leaving us, both the French and the British people will have time to reflect a little on the significance of these international visits. Whatever they may mean elsewhere, with us they mean that we wish to keep well with all, and to enter into formal bonds with none. Some years ago a French statesman defined his international policy as one of "friendships but no alliances." France may now be inclining to change that policy; but the words exactly express the traditional policy of this country. Alliances imply corresponding antagonisms, and, with our interests touching every corner of the world, it would be madness to provoke those antagonisms, at least while we are strong enough to look after our interests by ourselves. With France we have a large number of interests in common, while in some directions a certain number of persons think that our interests clash. The people who think and say so are mostly to be found among Parisian journalists and politicians who have a reputation to make. One of the great advantages of such visits as that which is now coming to an end is to prevent the services from lending a ready ear to the foolish things that, in moments of idleness or irritation, the politicians and the journalists may say. Of course, it would be foolish to suppose that personal amity counts for everything in international relations, or that all collisions would be avoided if the officers of the countries involved were acquainted with one another. Larger considerations than these decide the great questions of peace and war; but, at the same time, it is true that friendship, mutual acquaintance and mutual esteem, among soldiers and sailors is often a very potent factor. For this reason the visit of the French Squadron has been specially welcome, and we feel sure that it will prove to have been specially valuable.

There was just the same cordiality at Villfranche between the French and English Mediterranean squadrons; and there will be the same cordiality in China, where they have to act together, as there has been indeed already on the Yangtze, and as there always is.

This brings us to the China question, which is still a topic of the country as well as the London Press at home; so much so, that we find two papers published respectively in Leicestershire and Surrey writing precisely the same leading article. Much of what is written is somewhat indecisive, there being a general fear that strenuous action on the part of foreign Powers will bring the present dynasty down with a run. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

It is manifestly the policy of this country to be on the friendliest terms with China, the vast "Realm of the Centre," which, by the force of dominating circumstance, has become our natural ally in Asia, the interests of both Empires being menaced by the same potential foes. Moreover, our trade with China is enormous, and—as far as Tibet, the Shan countries, Japan, and India itself are concerned—the dangers of a quarrel with her cannot but be regarded as serious by British statesmen and economists. Still, when English missionaries, recognised by the Emperor himself as benefactors to the Chinese people, are brutally butchered among the smoking ruins of their dwellings and churches, we cannot, without blenching our national honour, refrain from insisting that their assassins shall be punished. The Tsungli Yamen may feel, as they have assured Lord Salisbury, that there has been "no laxity nor evasion in the measures taken," and that "further executions would tend to increase rather than allay popular excitement." As their views in both these respects are not shared by the British nation, they will have to change them; and we do not doubt that judicious diplomatic pressure, backed by a combined squadron of European warships, will speedily

bring about this "consummation devoutly to be wished."

The *Sheffield Telegraph* is most amusing in its denunciations of the "magnanimous Editors" who are burning to coerce China and Turkey with fire and sword. Has not China, it says, suffered enough at the hands of foreigners?

When the forces of European civilisation last promenaded in China their reputation had gone before them like a trumpeter, and with such effect that respectable middle-class families threw themselves into wells. The Heathen feared death less than they feared the invaders of their country. When Sir Henry Pottinger was, on his return from China, banqueted at Liverpool he told of a single Chinese city where, upon the storming of the place by the valiant Sons of Europe, 30,000 people huddled in the streets were mown down under a fiery hail of grape. What would be thought if either Chinese or Cossacks, or both together, were to peremptorily demand satisfaction and large indemnity for the closing of Australian ports against the countrymen of the most inoffensive of this world's peoples? This browbeating, bullying attitude on the part of our Press towards a great Empire little skilled in the arts of war is in execrable taste.

The *Speaker* has an interesting letter from Mr. R. K. Douglas, who takes the view taken by the foreign Press in China, that until the officials who have not done their duty are punished, "it will be impossible to persuade either foreigners or natives that the government is in earnest in its denunciation of the rioters." In relation to this letter the *Speaker* says:—

The situation in China is disquieting and obscure. The diplomatic body is apparently pressing the Peking Government for an indemnity for the recent outrages on foreign residents, and it is uncertain whether the Imperial authorities have really lost control over their subordinates in the disturbed districts or whether they are playing a game which has often been suspected before. The harmony of the foreign representatives is also dubious. Lord Salisbury is urged by some of his supporters to remember that China is our "natural ally," and that it is of much more importance to make use of her against Russia than to trouble ourselves about missionaries, who, after all, it is urged, are as injudicious as the Bishop of Derry at the Boyne. They have no business to go where they are likely to be killed. We give elsewhere the opinion of a very competent authority on the Chinese difficulty; but it may be said here that any diplomatic manoeuvring which tends to make China a factor in European politics demands the most vigilant criticism.

There is even less foreign news than usual in the papers this mail, but there is an interesting paragraph in the *Overland Mail*:—

Mgr. Strossmayer, the well-known Bishop of Diakovar, in Croatia, has been making some remarkable confidences to a correspondent of the *Egyetemes*, of Buda-Pesth. He expressed his belief that in forty or fifty years at the latest, Russia would be a Republic. The Russians, he said, were made for Republican institutions, and these, once implanted in the country, would bring about a union of all the Slavs. The Bishop next predicted that a war would break out before long, and that Bosnia and Herzegovina would be the cause of it. Finally, Mgr. Strossmayer declared that he looked hopefully towards the eventual reconciliation of the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches. The preponderance of Italian Cardinals in the Sacred College was, in his opinion, the chief present obstacle in the way of this.

It is stated that the Queen is anxious to confer on President Carnot the highest grade of the Order of the Bath, as a testimony of the deep friendship and alliance that exist between France and England; and that the President will in all probability visit England next spring, when it is certain that he will have a magnificent reception.

The *St. James's* has an article on "The Sick Man of the Far East," in which it hopes "that the Peking authorities will

coerce the mob of the coast towns into their usual attitude of sullen tolerance of the presence of foreign traders and missionaries;" not a very happy sentence. The *Pall Mall* opens with a portrait of the late Postmaster-General, whose great defect, we learn, was a want of "personal magnetism." Londoners will regret to see that the old house 185, Fleet Street, which was spared by the Great Fire, has been condemned by the City Surveyor, and is to come down. There are not so many pictures as usual in this *Pall Mall*. The *Spectator* writes on "The Chinese Disturbances," but why does it not get someone to correct its spelling of Chinese names? The following is the conclusion of its article:—

Though we are, on the whole, inclined to the belief that the Manchu dynasty will weather this storm just as it weathered that produced by the Taiping rebellion, it is interesting to consider what would be the result of its overthrow upon the world in general. If the Tartar régime dies, it will die hard. Now, this means that to crush it, both a powerful armed force and a leader will be required. But during the present century, we have had no experience of a great Asiatic country at the disposition of a successful General and his victorious army. Might not the position be a very unpleasant one for Russia, England, and France,—the three Powers possessed of territory continuous with the Chinese frontier? At present, China is inert and motionless. Successful usurpers in barbarous societies do not, however, as a rule, remain inactive. In all probability, the first idea of the destroyer of the Manchu dynasty, if he ever appears, will be to look out for fresh worlds to conquer. Will he turn upon India, will he drive the French into the sea at Tongking, or will he break Russia in Asia in two, and cut off Vladivostok and the Pacific Provinces from communication with the Caspian and Central Russia? The prospect of his entering upon any one of these undertakings is not a pleasant one for the Power specially interested; but one or other of them would almost certainly be taken up by a successful Chinese usurper. But if victorious, especially in an attack on Russia, what might he not attempt? A victory on the Amoor might lead to that invasion of civilisation by the horde of Chinamen which has long been the nightmare of imaginative Europeans. The prospect is appalling enough, yet who can say that it may not be the result of a successful issue to the present revolt? Lord Wolseley once told an interviewer that he believed China would conquer Russia, Germany, and France, and that then the English and Americans would have to fight a Battle of Armageddon to decide whether the world should belong to the Mongolian or the Anglo-Saxon. If the *Kolachwei* (*sic*) only moves quickly enough, who knows but that the hero of Tel-el-Kebir will be able to command the British Division in person?

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Translation of an Introduction to, and Notes on, the Gospel of St. Mark. Hankow Mission Press, September, 1891.

It is with pleasure that we welcome the renewed attempt of the energetic agent of the Scottish National Bible Society to have the Scriptures circulated with such aids as shall render them intelligible to Chinese readers. The pamphlet before us is a translation of the introduction and notes to a tentative edition of St. Mark's Gospel published at Hankow in 1890, and favourably noticed by us at the time. "It was intended to have the introduction and notes translated, in order to lay them before the directors, together with such opinions as might be volunteered by missionaries, but in deference to the action taken by the Shanghai Conference this was not done." The committees appointed by the Conference having signally failed to do anything, the agent of the Scotch Bible Society has very properly carried out his original idea, and we hope the brief but lucid introduction—quite a model in its way—and the

pointed explanatory notes will meet the approval of the directors and disarm sectarian jealousy. Gospels without note or comment have been scattered in China by the million, but the readers who without other aids have been able to gather from them any clear conception of Christianity may be numbered by the unit. To ordinary Chinese the bare text of the Bible is a sealed book, and to say nothing of the sad waste, it is by no means desirable to flood the land with unintelligible books of foreign origin. The work before us bears marks of careful preparation and seems well fitted for the end in view. The reader would be able to follow the Gospel narrative, and could not fail to get juster ideas of western religion and ethics. When given to the Chinese, we trust it will be in such form as to type and paper as will bear comparison with the best editions of the native classics, so as to give practical expression to the estimation in which the Scriptures are held by those who circulate them.

"A Catalogue of the Hippisley Collection of Chinese porcelains, with a Sketch of the History of the Ceramic Art in China," by Alfred E. Hippisley. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.

An essay, written by one who thoroughly understands his subject, is always agreeable reading, even if at first sight that subject may appear lacking in interest to all but the initiate few. But not only is much information to be gained from Mr. Hippisley's "Sketch" which is evidently done *con amore*; its pages also contain several curious anecdotes, and various details of historical interest. Although many other peoples have excelled in the making of pottery, yet the natives of the Middle Kingdom, either by the superior beauty of their ware or by the vast number of vessels they exported, have imposed the generic name of "china" on all the crockery produced either east or west. And the ceramic art is amongst the many their skilful neighbours the Japanese have acquired from them; acquired, but not improved on. For the origin of porcelain in China a very remote antiquity is claimed by some connoisseurs. Colour was given to this theory by the discovery of porcelain, inscribed with the Chinese character, in ancient Egyptian tombs. Sir W. Medhurst, however, discovered this to be a late forgery, so this date, about 1800 B.C. may be dismissed with the legends of the Chinese, who would fain assign even an earlier date to the first appearance of porcelain in their ancient country. The best authorities are still divided as to whether to the period of the Han dynasty (B.C. 185—A.D. 87) or to that of the Tang dynasty (618—906 A.D.) is to be awarded the honour of this invention. M. du Sartel, supported by Dr. Hirth, decides on the later date, whilst our author, following M. Stanislas Julien, is in favour of the earlier. Mr. Hippisley thinks the fact that the word *tz'ü*, coined during the Han dynasty to describe the art manufactures of the period, is still applied to porcelain, a stubborn thing. But he so clearly and candidly states the case for the opposition, that the reader is left unbiassed to make up his own mind on the point. (The word porcelain arose from "a supposed resemblance in appearance of surface between the transparent pottery of the east and certain shells which had been previously so designated.")

Putting aside legend and fable, however, the safest guide seems to be Hsiang Tzu-ching's catalogue. This man dwelt in the province of Chékiang, and was collecting porcelain whilst Shakespeare was writing his early poems. His catalogue has been translated. It is enriched, says Mr. Hippisley, with coloured pictures of rare porcelain either belonging to Hsiang Tzu-ching himself, or seen by him in other collections; the products of the whole period from the tenth to the sixteenth centuries. It would seem

that there is no porcelain extant dating from before the Sung dynasty, which ended in 1259, and what remains is coarse in texture. The most exquisite Chinese ware has of course had a fleeting existence, being so fragile in its beauty. Mr. Hippisley describes the process of manufacture of some of the finer kinds, such as the *crackleware* and the reticulated; besides giving an account of the minerals, etc., used in the colouring. Royal and imperial patronage is usually considered beneficial to an industry. It was not so with Chinese porcelain. The ridiculous and imprudent extravagance of such orders as 100,000 pairs (the Chinese taste always demanding a pair) of cups, vases, etc., at one time, "taxed the resources of the government factories beyond their strength, with the result that, in order to economise money and labour, colours which were expensive and difficult to procure, were replaced by others less costly and more simple in their ingredients, and artistic beauty and excellence of workmanship were sacrificed to promptness in providing the supplies ordered. It is the gradual dispersion of the articles comprised in (these) vast orders . . . that has provided the bulk of the specimens in the possession of modern collectors of what has come to be considered . . . the characteristic Ming porcelain, porcelain somewhat coarse in make, faulty in shape, and decorated with paintings which, though characterised by boldness of design, are usually marked by want of care in execution." With this salutary, if mortifying correction to the pride of the Chinomaniac, we take leave of Mr. Hippisley's most interesting, well-condensed, and lucid paper.

We should mention that the occasion of this catalogue and sketch springs from Mr. Hippisley's generosity. In 1887 he deposited in the National Museum at Washington a large and important collection of Chinese porcelains with the understanding that they should be allowed to remain on exhibition for at least two years, and that the museum should print a descriptive catalogue, which he furnished.

Outports.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a good deal of Chinese naval and military excitement here during the last week. The arrival of several Chinese gunboats from Nanking with high officials on board, the mutual visits of these personages, and their friends living here to and from the shore and city, with the usual retinue and firing of salutes have given us an unusual display. Your Shanghai correspondent who wrote about the shocking guns at night, would soon grow callous to such shocks here. But the climax of display has been reached to-day. It is the occasion of a farewell procession in honour of General I Tung-ling who is leaving Chinkiang. The weather is favourable to the occasion. A strong guard of honour occupied the Central Concession Road leading to the Bund in good time this morning, and waited some hours with streaming banners and piled arms. About noon a profuse shower of crackers announced the arrival of the General and suite. The procession was headed by soldiers, by persons bearing exploding crackers on bamboo poles, and by others carrying the propitiatory incense. Next came the General, a strong-looking man of military build, on foot, bowing polite acknowledgements to the assembled thousands. He was attended by a number of officials, and followed by a vacant sedan chair, an empty-saddled white horse, and a large rear guard of armed soldiers. The procession passed along the bund, beyond the I.M. Customs, to a handsome native boat in waiting for the departing soldier.

Notwithstanding all this display, however, the people are very quiet, the native authorities appear bent on preserving order, and public gossip about rebels and their work is resolutely suppressed.

30th September.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The statement published at your port regarding the notification issued by H.B. M. Acting Vice-Consul at the Pagoda Anchorage on the 19th instant, is perfectly true. I refrained from passing the news on to you because, having made a point of finding out all the information the Vice-Consulate was possessed of at the time, I looked upon the issuing of such a notification as indiscreet, beside being unwarranted, and I was hoping the mistake would not be known beyond the limits of the port. But for this notification nobody would have known that there was the slightest prospect of trouble. As it is, the community at the Pagoda Anchorage has been kept in a state of great anxiety for a week already. Whether anything is ever going to happen nobody knows for certain, excepting, it is said, the Commissioner of Customs. Rumour has it that the Kolao Hui are going to take the Arsenal and that they have fifty foreigners coming from Hongkong to assist them. H.B.M. Acting Vice-Consul at the Pagoda sent two of his boatmen into the city because he suspected them of being Kolao Hui men, but they have been examined by the authorities and released. Some shopkeepers and residents near the Arsenal are moving away, frightened by all the talk and dreading a repetition of the French bombardment seven years ago. Everything is perfectly quiet in the city.

26th September.

(From the Foochow Echo of 26th September.)

The season for fires has set in rather earlier than usual this autumn. Another conflagration took place on Saturday night last when about 100 houses were destroyed. Luckily no lives were lost which is not often the case when the fire breaks out during the night.

Native taxmen of our acquaintance inform us that the profits they have made out of common tea will not go half way towards covering the losses they sustained on their finest grades. They are greatly put out this season to find that the high district teas fetch a comparatively small advance on those from the low districts, and declare that the business in fine kinds is not worth following. They assure us emphatically that next season's supply of Congou will show a further falling off of fully 50,000 chests.

The uneasy feeling at the Pagoda Anchorage continues. It commenced on Saturday on the strength of some disquieting rumours that something was going to happen at the Arsenal. What this something is we cannot find out, unless it is that Mr. Brewitt Taylor's time being up at the end of the month he is leaving, though this would scarcely account for the necessity of the ladies of the Anchorage community sleeping on board steamers instead of in their comfortable houses. If there is any real foundation for the ugly rumours flying about it is kept a profound secret.

Disturbances in the country seem to be the order of the day. Last week we reported what had taken place in the Hinghua district and now we have to record more serious troubles at Tonglok, a village about a day's journey by boat from Foochow. They originated through some misunderstanding amongst the villagers which resulted in a free fight. The magistrate on hearing of it hastened to the scene of disorder with a small detachment

of his men in order to restore peace, but instead of doing so the mob turned on him and he had to run for his life leaving his chair behind him which was smashed to pieces. His staff were severely beaten and several of them were badly hurt. The Viceroy on getting this news despatched 1,000 soldiers from the Minungan garrison. The mob attempted to make a stand but were driven back and afterwards fled in all directions. Numerous arrests were made, and several houses were destroyed by fire, whether by the soldiers or not is not stated. The troops are still quartered in the village awaiting orders. The inhabitants of this village are chiefly house builders and carpenters by trade, and having the reputation of being habitually a rowdy lot, they will not meet with much mercy at the hands of the authorities.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

All here continues quiet, but the quietness is like that which precedes a thunderstorm. There is a consciousness of something being seriously wrong somewhere, a feeling that something is about to happen somehow, and that, until an explosion does come off, there can be no sense of relief or ease; hence we wish it would hurry up, and get done with it. The authorities are keeping their forces conspicuous. In every street and lane soldiers may be seen lounging about. A hundred braves were told off to perambulate the settlement, and this they faithfully did, when they were not squatting on the grass, or otherwise engaged in resting themselves. To-day they have been withdrawn at the request of our authorities, for it was found, as usual, that their presence encouraged loafers to be more obstreperous than they otherwise would have been; besides they took it upon themselves to interfere with the police in the discharge of their duty. We are quieter without them, and safer too. Anti-foreign literature is still kept in circulation. I enclose a copy of that favourite 26-page pamphlet, entitled "Death to the Devils' Doctrine," brought to me from Wuchang a day or two ago by a friend who had it given him to read. Translate a page of it if you dare.* The country all round is parched with drought, and proclamations have been issued forbidding the slaughter of animals. The autumn crops are, however, already gone. What with locusts, drought, and disturbances, the outlook in the Yangtze valley is very black.

Native report has it that the Ichang authorities have explained the destruction of the foreign buildings there to the Viceroy thus:—The district magistrate and General, having heard that certain atrocities were being perpetrated at the R. C. establishment, went there to enquire into them, when the foreigners, alarmed lest their wicked deeds might be found out, set fire to their houses and ran. One would be inclined to smile at this, were it not for the fact that, at the Wusueh enquiry, the Kuangchi magistrate did his best, in open court, to make witnesses say the missionaries there had set fire to their houses themselves. Why does not foreign authority hold an official formal enquiry into these affairs?

Mr. Mason, however, has supplied us with the chief topic of conversation of late. It is almost impossible to believe that any foreigner, much less a man in his position, could have been in league with those villains who are boastfully sharpening their knives to cut foreign throats. It is all very well to say they are only hostile to the government; the broad fact remains that they have

* This is the pamphlet which we noticed on Saturday, and which is being distributed, it appears, throughout the Yangtze valley.—Ed.

done nothing against the government as yet, nor has it practically done anything against them. Foreigners alone have been their victims; and for a foreigner to undertake to aid them—the thing is incredible. Some think Mr. Mason must be a lunatic of the Guteaustamp, and supposes himself commissioned to work mischief to his fellows; or that he is the victim of an ill-balanced mind athirst for notoriety.

The Japanese Consulate is being withdrawn from this port, and all its belongings were disposed of by auction to-day.

24th September.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Talk of rebellion and of foreign war fills the air; the general feeling of unrest has reached this place. But I do not find that there is any very great desire to participate in either of these great events on the part of the natives of this place. Disquieting rumours come here from other disaffected places, and of course form the general topic of conversation. The anti-Kolao movement continues and more prominent leaders have been arrested. It is said that the officials fear any public execution and are arranging so that these enterprising citizens may die of hunger or otherwise in the local prisons.

As I write there is a disturbance amongst the military which, if not checked, may lead to disastrous consequences. The General and Magistrate are both Hunan men and favour their own provincials. The General has disbanded a large number of Anhui people and taken on Hunan soldiers in their place. An open feud broke out yesterday; 500 of the Anhui troops went en masse to the General's *yamen* and demanded redress; that the disbanded soldiers be taken on again and that no more be dismissed. The General refused to grant their request. They went away vowing vengeance and that they would come and burn down his *yamen*. However, they first tried the Tao-tai who told them this was none of his business and he could not interfere. Last night there was some danger of an outbreak, strong Hunan guards were posted at all the *yamens* and the armed street patrols were quadrupled. Everything was ready for a purely native row last night. This morning things are rather worse than better. These 500 armed men vow vengeance and if their requests are not granted there will certainly be an outbreak. Should they succeed in burning the General's *yamen* they may take further steps of an unpleasant nature. This squabble will most likely be terminated one way or another to-day or to-morrow.

For weeks past there has been great activity in military circles—constant drillings morning and evening. Is it getting ready to fight the rebels or the foreigners?

Everybody hopes this continued and trying strain will soon end, either in peace or open commencement of hostilities.

23rd September.

I hear it currently reported to-day that the Ichang officials in their statements to the Viceroy have officially accused the foreigners of setting fire to the houses. This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance! It shows an utter want of sincerity on the part of the rulers and an ability to wilfully lie which would be hard to surpass. This kind of statement which is made again and again, (see the remarks of the Wuhu Tao-tai and the Wusueh Erhu) ought to convince the Ministers at Peking of the unwillingness of the officials to do anything to protect citizens of foreign friendly Powers. If this statement does not come pretty near to official approval of the riot I do not know what does. Continued delay in taking some kind of step is making the people bolder and less fearful.

of ill-treating helpless and innocent foreigners. It will not be very long before the fire break out in some other unexpected quarter and that suddenly. I hear this morning that the Romanist property in Hunan has been burned by a mob and the foreign priests murdered; we ought to know in a few days whether this is true or not.

The military squabble here has subsided; the General gave way to the demand of the men *in toto*, only dismissing a small official and a captain of ten to save his own "face."

25th September.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Sleeper Memorial Chapel" of the Nanking University (American M. E. Mission) was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The building is the gift of a generous lady, Mrs. Davis of Boston, who visited this city about a year ago. Its name perpetuates the memory of her father, Mr. Sleeper, who was also a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Davis is reported to have died quite recently in Germany before she had completed the leisurely tour she was making of the world.

The chapel is a very pretty Gothic structure, capable of seating five hundred persons or more. The exercises were conducted jointly by the Rev. Leslie Stevens, Superintendent of the Central China District, the Rev. Jno. C. Ferguson, President of the University, and the Rev. D. W. Nichols.

28th September.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Nothing new or startling has transpired within this city for the past few days. Everything on the surface appears quiet, but it is well for us to heed the advice of an old heathen teacher, which he gave a day or two ago, in talking to one of our community, when the brother said "no danger now; everything quiet." The old teacher quoted a passage of Scripture that it is well for us to constantly bear in mind. "Watch and pray," especially "watch," said he, "you can't tell what is coming."

The Viceroy sent us word that he could guarantee the protection of the lives of the missionaries, but could not guarantee the protection of property.

Some of the guards sent to protect one of the compounds, said to the brother living there, "If a riot occurs, you come into our camp and we will protect you, but can't protect your home." The above will give you some idea of the state of affairs in Nanking.

The Viceroy is talking of employing a foreigner, as his adviser on foreign affairs, and Madam Rumour has it, that one of the Nanking Missionaries is bidding for the position with a fair prospect of getting it. Your correspondent thinks it quite a falling away to leave the calling of the Lord to save souls, to accept the calling of a heathen Viceroy. 由大至小 "From the great to the small."

26th September.

NEUCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We have not yet agitated for a gunboat, to be stationed here during the winter, but it is not unreasonable to expect that our port will be protected in some way or the other in these troublous times, for when we are ice-bound we shall be completely at the mercy of any mob that may attack us, and shall not even be able to run away, because there is not any place to which we can run. There are not any members of the Kolao Hui actually residing here as far as is known, but the "fraternity" (not meant as a pun on the society's name) have

emissaries all over the empire, and it is well known that arms and ammunition have been smuggled to as great an extent as could not be always prevented by the praiseworthy vigilance of the Customs.

The crops we hear are in good order, and new peas are eagerly looked for by exporters who may have tonnage already engaged. A third attempt was made the other day to impose a new likin, a kind of tonnage dues tax on small boats, but the opposition of guilds and merchants was so strong that the collectors left without anything. The government is not a very firm one, if the people can have their own way as they have had in this matter.

26th September.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The developments of the last few days have made it seem desirable that some plans for the defence of the Foreign Settlement be arranged and understood in case trouble should arise. There is little just about us to cause much anxiety, but precautions are never out of place, and "prevention is better than cure." Quite a considerable quantity of arms have been seized on recent incoming steamers, which may or may not indicate that the rebellious plans of the central provinces are extending to us. Rumours have also reached us to the effect that the officials in Chinanfu have refused to obey the newly appointed Governor, which seems to point towards rebellion. It may be only rumour, however. In view of these things, and the possibilities that hang upon them after what has occurred in the south, it has seemed wise to call a public meeting to consider the situation, which meeting was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock. There was a very full attendance, and a Committee of twelve was appointed to consider and arrange plans for the defence of the settlement, in case of necessity. Great confidence was expressed in the desire and ability of the Viceroy to maintain peace and quiet by one of the best informed of the promoters of the meeting. We feel no special alarm, yet after the recent news in regard to Chungking, Foochow, and Amoy, we cannot help having a degree of anxiety lest the rebellious spirit spread even to these parts. To most of us, it appears of the first importance that some one of the Powers should send a gunboat here at once in view of the spirit of unrest that is spreading from the valley of the Yangtze. It is said that many even in the Viceroy's *gamen* believe the tales about digging out eyes.

26th September.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

Until within the past month there was every prospect that the crops, throughout all this part of the Great Plain, would reach the almost unattainable ideal of "ten parts" of excellence. In those regions which were flooded last year, locusts had indeed made their appearance, but by no means in such vast swarms as at other places at a distance. But when these insects were in the wingless stage (popularly known as *antzu*) they suddenly disappeared by a visitation which the Chinese declared to be supernatural. A large black wasp came in swarms and stung the locusts in the abdomen so that the whole mass promptly died. It readily occurs to a foreigner with no knowledge whatever of the habits of this wasp, that the "supernatural" slaughter of the locusts was due merely to the exercise of that instinct of the *sphex* (and other varieties of wasp), by which its sting paralyses its victim without killing it, thus providing a suitable place for the deposit of wasp's eggs, where the young larvæ will be secure of fresh meat as long as they need it. Perhaps others may have heard of like phenomena in China, and may

have had opportunity to investigate the facts scientifically.

A few weeks ago there began to be rumours that a kind of worm had made its appearance, called *mien ch'ung* (a name for which there appears to be no proper character). When fully grown this worm is from an inch to two inches in length. It has a red head (perhaps the original *hung-mao-tzu*) and apparently very few enemies, chickens and birds not seeming to care for it. According to the Chinese, it is hatched in the mist and is killed by thunder (*wu sheng lei ssu*), and does not flourish under heavy rains, though there are districts where the water has fallen in torrents, yet the worms are as abundant as ever. In some tracts which were inundated a year ago, these worms have not appeared, but this is far from being the case everywhere. A hail-storm early in July destroyed much growing cotton, and millet (*ku-tzu*) was planted to take the place. These late crops have everywhere suffered severely, as the tender leaves of the millet are the diet for which the *mien ch'ung* seems to have the strongest yearning. When these leaves are all eaten, the millet plants looking like so many rushes, the worms attack the grain, and even if it is not eaten, it will not ripen. Next after millet Indian corn (*pang-tzu*) is a favourite object of attack. Many thousand acres of this grain are left under "bare poles." Those kinds of "millet" which the Chinese call *mei-shu*, together with *kao-liang* and beans are generally exempt from insects, but in some regions the worms have destroyed almost everything, even to the clover (*lucerne*), and ordinary weeds. Agriculturists so industrious and so persevering as the Chinese are not likely to allow their living to be snatched from them, without making an effort to rescue it. The defence seems to be partly in picking off the worms and partly in digging trenches around the fields, the edge of the excavation slanting inward from above so that the worms cannot climb over it. At intervals deep pits like post-holes are dug in the trenches, and in a short time both the trenches and the pockets are fully stocked with squirming insects unable to escape. Whether this is any real protection is uncertain, for according to the Chinese the worms come out of the ground. Many patches, well trenched, are wholly bare of crops, and many others, without trenches, are quite untouched. The vast number of the worms seems to make their capture by hand almost an impossibility.

In one instance the number of worms was so vast that they invaded the suburbs of the district city. In the night people awoke to find themselves bitten by something with a sting worse than that of mosquitoes or sandflies, and upon lighting lamps, worms were seen all over the *k'ang*, the floors, the sides of the houses and on the walls of the yards, whence they were gathered in dust-pans—an unprecedented circumstance. It is said to be nearly or quite a quarter of a century since a calamity of this nature has been experienced in this part of China. It appears to be of great extent, reaching northward nearly or quite to Tientsin, eastward (apparently) to the sea, and in other directions for an unknown distance. Some comment is caused by the fact that for a radius of a few miles around the residence of the foreigners no worms at all have been seen.

The effect of these depredations upon the harvest cannot yet be accurately estimated, but it is certain that provisions will be dearer than in average years. Happily all fear of flood has passed away, the weather being now well settled, and very hot, recalling the axiom that 'autumn heat will roast an ox.' Many petitions have been sent in to the officials in all the counties hereabouts, begging for an inspection of the calamity. Now if there is one point upon which a district magistrate is more sensitive than another, it is injury to crops. He is indeed fully as sensitive as

the people whom he rules, for his living depends largely upon the squeezes to be got from the grain tax. In many cases, therefore, the magistrates have refused to entertain the petition at all, or to go and inspect. In one case the official fortified his position by the cogent argument that breaks in river, or floods from the local rains, are 'calamities from heaven,' but insects (which come from the ground) are not 'heaven-sent,' and should not therefore be inspected as 'calamitous'!

One of the lessons of this visitation is to "postpone the census of your juvenile fowls till the period of incubation is fully accomplished." A certain village in this neighbourhood, neglecting this precaution, hired a theatrical band to perform in honour of some divinity which had for once bestowed a 'ten-parts-good-crop'. But before the date set for the play, the worms had begun to perform upon their stage, causing a feeling of only modified gratitude on the part of the villagers, who were however unable to retreat from their theatrical bargain.

The intelligence of the death of the energetic Governor of Shantung, apparently by some rapid and malignant affection, attracts the attention even of the impassive peasant. During his five or six years' tenure of office, Chang Yao has had many and great difficulties to contend against. One of the principal ones is the fact that he was a military and not a literary man and was therefore to a certain extent snubbed by the *literati* of the capital. But he had demonstrated his capacities in so many ways as to win imperial approval, and the list of the titles attached to his name is a long one even for a Governor. Some of the most serious outbreaks of the Yellow River have occurred during his term of office, but instead of allowing that errant stream to be his ruin, as did his predecessor Jen Tao-jung, he employed the best measures available under the circumstances, and accomplished the rare feat of seeming to please both emperor and the people.

Proclamations have lately appeared in all the country seats in this region, calling for the arrest of members of the Kolao Hui. More recently in several counties, (and perhaps by this time in all) the governor's proclamation from Chinan Fu, embodying the substance of the Emperor's decree in regard to Christianity, has also been posted. As mentioned by your correspondent at the capital, the draft was furnished from there, so that no opportunity was found for suppression of the favourable mention of the tendencies of the 'Western Doctrines.' Immediately following the posting of this proclamation, an incident occurred in the P'ingyuan district, 180 *li* north-east of the capital, which shows how little importance is attached by local officials to documents such as this.

On the 28th of August, a company of pupils from the prefecture of T'ai'an Fu, on their way to the school of the American Methodist Mission in Peking, reached P'ingyuan. The party consisted of 21 girls, the oldest of whom was about 18 years of age, five boys, and one ma-foo, besides a native ordained pastor and a cousin, each of them being father of some of the pupils, and related to most of the others. The distance of that part of T'ai'an Hsien whence the pupils come, from Peking, is about 1,200 *li*. These pupils have for several years been in the habit of annually making this trip to Peking and back, although last year the number of girls was one less than this year. Upon their arrival at the P'ingyuan inn, the *yamen* inspectors called, took the names of the travellers and reported to the magistrate, whose name is Ch'eng, and who is said to be a native of Paoting Fu. The magistrate called the male members of the party before him the next morning, and separately examined them all, including the six wheelbarrowmen. The Chinese pastor, who is a

very intelligent man, gave a clear account of their movements, which was, of course, substantiated by the statements of the others. A large part of the alleged examination was of the nature of what is called 'bluff,' inquiries as to the motives of these youth, in "following foreigners," etc. Not content with this inquiry, the magistrate had two of the girls taken to the *yamen*, where they were for a long time subjected to an examination by the wife of the magistrate. No real doubt could have existed as to the accuracy of the statements made by the various members of the party, but the magistrate told them that as they had no "passport" (*hu-chao*), he should send them under official escort from Hsien to Hsien back to their starting point (several days' journey). He also informed them that, under the treaties, there is no provision for any girls' schools, which are therefore to be regarded as "illegal" (*ssu ti*). To the objection that nothing of this had ever been heard before, he replied that he would have stopped the pupils last year when he was magistrate at T'chou, (from which post he was degraded for peculation) had he known of their movements. As there could be no reasonable objection to the passage of the boys, they were allowed to proceed on their way north, their sisters starting homeward the same day. But for some mysterious reason, the magistrate subsequently changed his mind, dispatched runners after the boys, bringing them back to P'ingyuan, and sending them all homeward, a day behind the other party.

A missionary of another society, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, hearing of the trouble which had overtaken these pupils, went to the *yamen* to remonstrate, and if possible to secure a revision of the decision. It seems probable that the official anticipated something of this sort, and so gave orders to have it reported that he was away, (of which there was no evidence whatever) as he had departure guns fired, and his subordinates affirmed that he had gone to meet the Literary Chancellor, an official whose arrival is still nearly twenty days distant! Others said that he had gone to "inspect calamity" (which he has obstinately refused to do). At any rate the magistrate was not seen and nothing was accomplished. To the question to whom one is to look for a reimbursement of the considerable sum expended in several hundred *li* of futile travel, the only response was a shrug of the shoulders, and a profession of ignorance. The magistrate assumed great credit for his wise caution in preventing such trouble as has taken place at the south, ignoring the fact that the people in this region take no more interest in the passage of school-girls to Peking, than in the passage of acts of Parliament. All the trouble which has ever arisen in this line is from this magistrate. The occurrence has given rise to an infinity of idle and widespread rumours, such as that a large consignment of foreigners, disguised as Chinese girls, had been captured, and sent back whence they came. According to others foreigners have been captured kidnapping girls. It is to be hoped that the recurrence of this action of an over-zealous local official may be prevented by orders from Peking.

One of the Manchu garrisons of this province is located at T'chou, under the charge of a colonel (*Fuchiang*), who has occupied the position for about twelve years. For some time it has been known that there was a scandal connected with this officer and the wife of one of his subordinates. The husband of the woman made an attempt to get the matter taken up by a relative of the colonel, living in Ichou Fu, but failing, returned home and committed suicide. Upon this his widow made complaints at the headquarters of Manchu jurisdiction, and succeeded in getting two deputies appointed to investigate the case. Upon their arrival, the colonel, who much dreaded a loss of face, tried to compromise

the matter by a feast, etc. But the deputies were obstinate and as there was no way but to submit to a public inquiry, the commander resolved to evade the examination, by a method which could not be resisted. Accordingly, about two weeks since, he shut himself up in one of his apartments, and would see no one. In the course of the day reports of a gun were heard, whereupon the servants of the establishment broke in the strongly barred door, and found that the colonel had shot himself, and was already dead. In his belt was found a paper containing the names of three subordinates (including the one who had formerly committed suicide), and these were alleged to be the cause of the colonel's death. The event caused intense excitement, and the result is a law-suit of immense proportions which will be taken to Peking, and will end no one can foresee when or how.

5th September.

WUHU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I am very glad to be able to inform you that negotiations with the R. C. Mission have been reopened within the last five days, and although progress has been so far very slow, there is reasonable hope that a settlement will be arrived at before long. At present the Fathers have demanded that the Viceroy's delegates commit the conditions of settlement to writing, in order to pin them to something definite and to put a stop to shuffling once for all.

Everything seems quiet here at present; there is even a dearth of threats, of which there used to be quite a crop. The Fathers are running up buildings inside the mission ground, the roofs of which are plainly showing themselves above the walls: it looks as if the mission would soon be in full swing again.

25th September.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Many of your readers will have no difficulty in remembering the dastardly murder of the Rev. Mr. Large at the Toyo Eiwa Gakko, Azabu, Tokio, about eighteen months since. It would appear that the murderers have been 'run down' at last. If the two young fellows under arrest prove to be the actual perpetrators of the deed, satisfaction over their discovery will be sincere and general. There have been so many false alarms—the most recent was that of a young man who confessed to the crime merely for the sake of the notoriety that would attach to the convicted criminal—that people here had begun to despair of anything resulting from the fuss and clamour made. The rewards offered proved no less futile than the efforts of the detectives. Everything points to the capture of the real men now, however. Here is the story as told by the *Hochi*. Last month a shop was opened in Niigata on the west coast for the sale of foreign wines, ales, etc. It was furnished and decorated entirely in Tokio style, and advertisement slips were scattered broadcast the day it was opened. It rapidly grew to be a popular establishment. The shop was known as Yoshidaya, and the master was registered as Moriguchi Tasuke (an assumed name), with a clerk named Miyazaki Kesakichi. Tasuke proves to be no other than a certain Osawa Fusajiro, of Saitama Ken. He is 25 years of age, while his associate and assistant in business if not accomplice in crime is one year younger. This Tasuke is the wretch who murdered Mr. Large, and who when arrested shortly after the murder stabbed to death one of the constables who was pursuing him. He subsequently escaped from prison and

made his way to Nagano prefecture, way-laying and robbing some doctor of a hospital as he proceeded thither. He bears a scar on the back of his head, the result of the wound received in his struggle with the constable. Tasuke or more correctly Fusajiro, seems to have had means, payments in advance having been made at the time of the opening of the wine store, and elaborate preparations having been all but completed for his marriage. The arrest was made in the afternoon of the 11th instant, just as Fusajiro was enjoying his after-dinner nap, the *Hochi* feelingly observes. The shop was shut up on the 12th, the wines and beers, etc., were removed to the Police Station; and the furniture and fittings restored to or given in charge of the owner of the house. Previous to being brought down under a strong guard to Tokio the precaution was taken of having the alleged murderers carefully photographed. It is very evident that the police have been on the track of this murderer for some time, and that the sudden *dénouement* of the 11th, twenty-four hours before the time fixed for the fellow's marriage, was the result of skilfully laid plans. It is singular that the anxiety of the Japanese to discover the murderers of Mr. Large should only be set at rest just at the time of Mrs. Large's return to the country to resume her work under the Canadian Methodist Mission. Mrs. Large arrived back on the 12th ultims.

The news of the peril the French mail steamer *Sydney* and all on board have been in, was, thanks to the alertness of one of the passengers, made public here on Tuesday afternoon—when an 'extra' was circulated by the *Box of Curios*. The only official communication made on the subject was in the form of a notice posted on the wall of the Messageries office to the effect that the ship had arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m. on the 14th. In the absence of corroboratory intelligence, the alarmist terms of the 'Extra' (which the *Mail* generously sniffed and sneered at as a scrap of paper, and substantially endorsed 24 hours later when itself in receipt of advice from Kobe), terms reflecting upon the conduct of the crew as well as referring to the peril of all on board, were either discredited or only tentatively accepted. The long-established and therefore of course trustworthy if not enterprising, the highly-respectable and sedate journals of this newspaper-blessed settlement, in a word, the *Mail*, *Herald*, and *Gazette*, in a lofty vein of superiority and prescience pooh-poohed and ridiculed the whole thing, and either wandered aimlessly off enquiring how could such and such a thing happen in the case of such a magnificent steamer owned by such an exceptionally good company, so admirably officered, so excellently manned, or indirectly reminded their readers that they did not indulge in alarmist reports. The trio in short turned to the wall and thanked their tutelary little gods that they were not as some other newspaper men were; and like all other Pharisees, they had a fall, a severe one in their case. Not unnaturally the *Box of Curios* makes merry over their discomfiture, and pertinently points out that "a single life on board the *Sydney*, is of more value than all the ships the Company owns, or the reputation they aim to protect." There can be no question whatever that the *Sydney* was in the gravest peril,—in a position in fact from which not one in a thousand would be likely to escape. That the inadequately known treacherous in-set of the Kuro-siwo was the main cause of the fearful danger is doubtless true, but many will wonder that Captain Delacroix was not farther from the coast. Enough steamers have been lost between Owasi Bay and Oosima to warn navigators off, surely. I should have wired the news of the narrow escape of the crack mail-steamer and of the damage actually sustained had the telegraph lines not been interrupted until Thursday afternoon. The happy round of excursions of the for-

tunate people at Nikko has just been sadly broken by a fatal mishap to a guide. This is the first recorded for many years. On the 13th instant a foreign gentleman set out in the company of the unfortunate guide to visit Kammanga-fuchi, the well-known pool in the Daiya-gawa, about half an hour's walk from Nikko village. It seems that a temporary bridge was erected near the spot, interesting not only from the turbulence of the waters, but for the inscription on the face of the rock ascribed, as so much at Nikko is ascribed, to Kobo Daishi, the originator of the Japanese syllabary. Intended in the first place for the use of some workmen only, at which time those using it were protected in some measure by a hand-rail, etc., the bridge on the day of the accident was risky if not actually dangerous, owing to the loss of the balustrading, and the growth of a slimy deposit on portions of the flooring. Evidently there was some appearance of danger, for the European gentleman hesitated to venture across, although the guide had successfully crossed to the opposite bank. Stepping back to induce or assist his charge to pass over, the guide's foot slipped, it is believed, for he fell into the foaming river, and, almost before the dismayed foreigner could take in the situation he was placed in, was swept rapidly down stream, at the mercy of the mountain torrent. His lifeless body was recovered half an hour later not without some danger to the rescuing party, a little distance below the red bridge. The poor fellow leaves a family, for whom a subscription has been started.

Count Itagaki, the Liberal veteran, has just returned to Tokio from a three-months' political tour in the northern and north-eastern provinces. He met with a cordial reception at Shimabashi station. The tour is not likely to be without important results, as it can scarcely fail to strengthen the hands of the Radical leaders, whose chief support has hitherto been drawn from central Japan. Those who have had the pleasure of conversing with the Count profess to have been impressed with his evident sincerity and uncompromising devotion to the people's interests, and this is the view held by more than one of the foreigners who have lately met him. His heart seems to be in his work, and unlike several of his distinguished coadjutors of former days, the glitter of office and pride of aristocratic connection fail to win him from the pursuit of an unpopular purpose. Count Itagaki has deliberately espoused the people's cause, and the unswerving adherence he has displayed is one of the most gratifying and promising features of current political affairs in the country. During the tour no less than 106 meetings have been held, more than an average of one a day. The lectures were attended by over 90,000 people, and the social gatherings by upwards of 10,700.

Several cases of cholera have occurred amongst the Japanese here, and the disease I regret to say appears to be of a particularly virulent type, most of those seized succumbing. Quarantine will doubtless be raised, now that the port is no better off than the infected ports. The weather is mostly wet and changeable, but we have thus far escaped a destructive summer 'blow.'

22nd September.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS. — Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

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Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

1st September.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The Board of Ceremonies has suggested to Us that a tablet be presented to Hsü Yung-i, Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue in consideration of the liberal provision he has made for maintaining the members of his family. It appears that in accordance with instructions received from his parents Hsü Yung-i has at various times purchased some 1,500 *mow* of land which he has set apart for the maintenance of the members of the family. This conduct on his part is much to be praised and We are pleased to direct that an Imperial tablet be presented to the said Vice-President as a token of our approval.

DEATH OF CHANG YAO.

Some days ago Fu Yun, Provincial Treasurer of Shantung, received a note from the Governor informing him that he (the Governor) had received twenty days' leave and directing him to take charge of the Yamèn in the meantime. During his daily visits to the Yamèn, memorialist invariably went to see the invalid and was concerned to note that the inflammation seemed to be penetrating inwards, but the energy of the Governor remained unabated and his directions to memorialist about the administration of affairs were most explicit. About the 15th day of the present moon his strength began to fail him and during the night of the 18th, memorialist was hurriedly sent for. When he arrived at the Yamèn the Governor knocked his head on his pillow and bitterly regretted that he had been able to do so little to requite the great favour shown to him by the Throne. He then went on to direct memorialist to present a posthumous memorial on his behalf and addressed a letter to Li Hung-chang, in which he pointed out the great importance of Shantung, seeing that it is one of the northern maritime provinces, and dwelt on the necessity of erecting fortifications to guard against every contingency. He also spoke of the finances of the New Dominion and the proposed abolition of certain regiments there which he seemed to think would be a breach of faith towards the native tribes. When the memorial had been duly sealed tears came into his eyes and exclaiming thrice, "How little have I done in return for the Imperial favour," he fainted. Memorialist and the various officials in the provincial capital were at his bedside and tried to get him to swallow some strengthening medicine, but it was in vain and towards morning he passed away.

When he came back from Lik'ou the deceased took up his abode in a small room adjoining the public office, and there he remained to the last surrounded by official documents; never for once did he withdraw into his private apartments.

He died leaving absolutely nothing behind him in the way of property and all arrangements connected with the funeral will be undertaken by memorialist. When the news of his death got abroad it excited universal grief amongst the people who well know his lofty and pure character.

The late Governor began his official career as a district magistrate; his first engagement was the taking of Kuangshan and his second the capture of Hsihsien. After these two exploits his fame was established and people used to speak of him as a host in himself. At the time that the Cantonese rebels made their way north he was acting district magistrate of Kushi, which town he held for over eighty days against an overwhelmingly large force.

As a reward for the bravery shown on this occasion, he received the *Bat'uru* distinction an honour very rarely indeed conferred on a district magistrate. Thereafter while acting as *Chihchou* at Kuang-chou he made an expedition into Anhui and Hupeh and inflicted heavy losses on the rebels in those provinces. This success led to his being given the rank of Taot'ai, and he was shortly afterwards promoted to be Provincial Treasurer for Honan. In the first year of Tung Chih he dislodged the rebels from over four hundred strongholds in Shantung and was gazetted a Brigade General, the Imperial Decree appointing him explicitly stating that in the eyes of the State civil and military officials were regarded as of equal standing, and neither had precedence over the other. After various other successful expeditions against the rebels he received the yellow riding jacket, and a patent of the 7th degree of hereditary rank. He next served in Kansu and Turkestan with great distinction, winning the double-eyed peacock feather and receiving promotion to the 6th degree of hereditary rank. In the 11th year of Kuang Hsi he was appointed Governor of Kuangsi having previously held rank as Commander-in-Chief for Kuangtung and Assistant Military Administrator of the New Dominion. To this was added brevet rank as President of the Board of War and in the course of next year he was transferred to Shantung, to look after the Yellow River. The care he devoted to that part of his duties connected with the river was unremitting, and he devoted so much personal attention thereto that he only actually resided in his Yamén for a very few months during the year. In 1888 he was appointed Assistant Director of the Board of Admiralty and in the following year he received the title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. At the last Metropolitan Examination of officials he was specially recommended for further distinctions.

His distinguished services on behalf of his country have long been known to the Throne but memorialist would also like to point out the spotless purity of his private character. Honourable, just, straightforward and upright in his dealings both with his subordinates and with the common people his fame lives in the memories of all and the news of his death has been received with universal regret. He had a peculiar aptitude for getting at the hearts of the people and he showed great discernment in selecting the best talent amongst his subordinates. Memorialist, who has served with him for many years and known him very intimately, can bear testimony to the fact that a character such as his can bear the fullest comparison with that of the renowned heroes of antiquity. The memorial concludes with a request that a successor be at once appointed.

2nd September.

The whole of to-day's *Gazette* is taken up with a report of the unearthing of some unsatisfactory and unreliable particulars regarding the case referred to in the *Gazette* of May 18th, 1888. It has been dragging its weary way along throughout these three years with the result that witnesses and evidence cannot be had and all that it seems possible to establish for is certain is that Yu Ch'un-tse appropriated some Tls. 3,000. The punishment for the embezzlement of government funds for any sum over Tls. 1,000 is death by beheading, but the case is referred for the consideration of the Board. The property of the culprit has been sold and has realised some Tls. 1,500 which sum has been paid into the Provincial Treasury.

3rd September.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW LITERARY CHANCELLORS.

The Literary Chancellors of Fukien, Honan and Yunnan are hereby reappoint-

ed:—Shuntien, Li Wen-tien; Kiangsu, P'u Liang; Anhui, Wu Lu; Kiangsi, Sheng Ping-wei; Ch'ien I; Hupeh, Kung Hsiang-lin; Hunan, Chang Yü; Shantung, Hsin Shu-ch'un; Shansi, Wang T'ing-hsiang; Shensi, Li Fung-han; Kansu, Ts'ai Chin-t'ai; Szechuan, Ch'ü Sung-chi; Kuangtung, Hsü Ch'i; Kuangsi, Chao I-chiung; Kueichow, Yeh Tsai-ch'i; Fengtien, Chang Ying-lin.

DEGRADATION OF OFFICIALS.

Li K'un-i submits that since his arrival at his post the pressure of business has been so great that he has only been able to receive the various "Chous" and "Hsiens" under his jurisdiction at rare intervals and it has been impossible for him to make thorough enquiry into their characters and capabilities. For these reasons he would not care to lightly take any action, but when rumours of any misconduct do reach his ears he dare not for one moment show the slightest leniency.

The late Shanghai District Magistrate P'ei Ta-chung, now Department Magistrate of the independent department of T'ungchow (Kiangsu) was some time ago said to have been guilty of misconduct on eight separate occasions. Whenever this news reached the ears of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners two deputies were appointed to look into the matter. The result of their enquiries and the answers of P'ei to the charges brought against him proved conclusively to memorialist that he had, to say the least of it, shown stupidity in his administration of official business. As, however, his private and public affairs are so mixed up that it is impossible at first sight to separate the one from the other, the Intendant of the Susung'ai circuit has been directed to investigate the matter, and when his report has been received further action will be taken. In one instance it is clearly apparent without any need of further enquiry that he has been guilty of displaying an illegal partiality towards one of the parties in a law suit, and in a second instance, a dispute as regards adoption, it is almost certain that he took the side of one of the parties against the other and the side that he upheld was the side that had no legal claim.

Memorialist would further draw attention to the case of the Jukao District Magistrate, Lo Ch'ung-chang. This officer is a native of T'ungch'uanfu, Szechuan, and arrived at his post on the 14th of March. On the 22nd of June he reported at the office of the department magistrate that on the 18th of that month he had received a letter from his home announcing the death of his mother on the 19th of January and that it would be necessary for him to go into mourning. On the report of this case reaching memorialist he was at once struck by the remarkably long interval which had been allowed to elapse before the death was reported. Direct water communication exists between Szechuan and Kiangnan, and in these days of steamers and telegraphs important news of such a kind would naturally be conveyed as quickly as possible by the family to the son interested. An interval of over six months is quite unheard of and people say that he had news of his mother's death before proceeding to his post. How under the circumstances was it possible to him to clothe himself in the garb of everyday life and appear before the people? The officer who was sent to relieve him had hardly taken over charge when a mob got up and burnt the missionary chapels. Had the magistrate reported his mother's death earlier his substitute would have had longer experience of the district and been able to take steps to keep lawless characters in hand.

Memorialist concludes by asking for permission to at once degrade the two officers in question.

NEW SEAL.

Li Hung-chang reports that the copper seal of the Tientsin Brigade General has

been in use now for some hundred and forty years and that the characters thereon have completely worn away. He would request that the Board of Rites be directed to have a new seal engraved.

4th September.

APPOINTMENTS.

Prince Ch'ing is appointed President of the Admiralty Board; Ting An, Lieut. General of the plain white banner (Chinese) and Liu K'un-i, Governor-General of the Liang Kiang, are appointed Assistant Directors of Naval Affairs.

DECREE.

Yü Lu has reported the necessity of at once repairing the Imperial Mausoleum at Moukden and has asked for the selection of an auspicious day on which to commence work. The Board of Astronomy is hereby directed to choose some day in the 8th moon which will be favourable for the commencement of such an enterprise, and on the date chosen Yü Lu will set to work.

Liu K'un-i is apparently overhauling the whole of his subordinate staff, as he has applied for permission to degrade more civil and military officials whose conduct is not such as it might be.

No further documents of interest.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 15th September 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), D. C. Jansen, W. D. Little, D. M. Moses, E. A. Probst, N. A. Siebs, and the Secretary.

The Summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Bridges etc. on Sicauei Road.—The following letter is read and ordered to be published.

Shanghai, 12th September, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will bring to the notice of the native authorities the damage done by the people to the bridges and culverts on the road leading from the Bubbling Well to Sicauei, and urge upon them the necessity for steps being taken to prevent the Municipal property from being interfered with.

With the view of preventing accidents upon this road, the Council have recently had iron railings put on the bridges and at the sides of the culverts, and on four or five different nights last month the country people pulled down the railings, took up the coping stones in which they are fixed, and placed the stones in the middle of the road.

I may add that on the night of the 27th July, the iron railing on one of the culverts on the Jessfield road was wilfully damaged, one of the rails was bent down towards the road making it dangerous for carriages passing, and the whole length of the stone work, about 40 feet, was loosened.

The Council venture to suggest that the City Magistrate should be asked to call the tipaos into the city, and to warn them that the country people must be prevented from interfering with the culverts and bridges upon the public roads.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. PURDON,
Chairman.

R. WAGNER, Esq.,
Consul-Général de France,
and Senior Consul.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Engineer, giving particulars of the works completed during August, and of those now in progress is submitted and ordered to be published.

The following works have been completed:—

Bridges :— Repairs have been made to the North Fuhkien, Yuenfong and Seward Road bridges. A new wooden lamp post has been fixed to North Kiaugse Road bridge.

Buildings:—The roofs of the Secretary's, and the Chief Inspector's quarters, Central Station, have been repaired. The windows and venetians at Central Station have been repaired.

Bundings:—A dwarf wooden bunding has been constructed to the garbage yard on the Soochow Creek, near the Chekiang Road bridge; the slope to the bunding has been paved with stones and ballast.

Drainage:—Gullies have been rebuilt and fitted with iron gratings in the Amoy Road between Thibet and Kweichow Roads; Foochow Road between Fuhkien and Hupeh Roads; Honan Road between Kinkiang and Nanking Roads; Hongkong Road between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads; Boone Road and Broadway. The manholes in the English and Hongkwong Settlements have been inspected and cleaned. The drains, side channels and gutters have been periodically flushed throughout the Settlements. Cleaning the different drain mouths in the English Settlement.

Landing Accommodation.—Small repairs have been made to the jetty in front of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co's premises, and also to the Canton Road jetty. The chains of the P. & O. pontoon have been repaired.

Rifle Range :— The grass on the mounds has been cut and the range weeded.

Roads :—Repairing has been done in Thibet Road between Kiukiang and Pakhoi Roads ; New Cemetery Road near Defence Creek ; Shantung Road between Foochow and Canton Roads ; Yangtze Road footpath, north side ; Kiangse Road, between Nanking and Hankow Roads ; Pekin Road between Yangtze and Honan Roads ; Szechuen Road between Pekin and Nanking Roads ; Foochow Road between Honan and Hoopoh Roads ; Lloyd Road between Nanking and Ningpo Roads ; Seward Road, Broadway, Boone, Woohang and North Yangtze Roads. The footways in North Yangtze, Seward, Broadway and Minhong Roads have been sanded and rolled where necessary.

Bricking, &c.—The Chapoo Road extension north of Quinsan Road has been bricked.

Chip Paving.—The footpaths have been relaid in the Foochow Road, between Hoopheh and Fuhkien Roads, and Fearon Road near Broadway bridge to meet the raised approach. The Pekin Road between Shansi and Chekiang Roads; Fuhkien Road between Foochow and Sunkiang Roads and between Pekin Road and Soochow Creek, have been repaired.

Curb and Side-Channel.—The curb and side-channel in Dixwell and Fearon Roads have been raised to meet the improved approach to Broadway bridge. Laying Sochoow curb and side channel stones in Fearon Road to replace broken Ningpo curb and side channel. The curb, &c., has been repaired in the Amoy Road between Kwei-chow and Tibet Roads; Pekin Road between Shansi and Fuhkien Roads; Szechuen Road between Nanking and Ningpo Roads; and relaid in Foochow Road between Fuhkien and Hoopoh Roads; Honan Road between Nanking and Kiukiang Roads.

Metalling.—The Broadway, Dixwell and Fearon Road approaches to the Hongkew creek bridge have been metalled.

Street Pavements—Composite pavement has been laid to the Amoy Road footway, between Thibet and Kweichow Road ; Broadway footways of both approaches to Hongkew creek bridge ; and a small portion of the Chapoo Road footway near Boone Road. An experimental strip of slag concrete pavement has been laid by the Shanghai Concrete Co. to the footpath on the south side of the Foochow Road between Hoopoh and Fuhkien Roads.

Outside Roads:—Iron railings and stones have been fixed to 6 culverts on the Sicawei Road. Yangtze-poo Road, east of 4-mile stone, has been repaired.

The outside roads have been repaired where necessary.

Hongkew Boundary:—The three bamboo towers defining the Seward boundary of the Hongkew Settlement, have been repaired.

The works in progress are :—

Bridges.—Erecting a malava hard wood bridge across the Hongkew Creek to continue the Hanbury Road.

Buildings:—Repairs are being made to the Local Postmaster's quarters. Repairs and alteration are being made to No. 2 Fire Engine Station.

Drainage.—Laying 12 in. pipe drain and building gullies and manholes in the Bun-tong-loong and Woo-foo-loong alleys. Building brick drain and manholes, and laying concrete

Roads.—Repairing Kiukiang Road between Yangtsze and Szechuen Roads; Yangtsze

Road, between Nanking and Kiukiang Roads.
Chip-paving :—Woosung Road between
 Chapoo and North Szechuen Roads.

Curb and Side Channel:—Dressing curb and side channel in Boone Road.

Latrines, &c.:—The old latrine adjoining the Bun-tong-loong alley has been pulled down and a new one is being built on an improved principle.

Market Lot, Nanking Road:—Repairing, painting, etc., the public market sheds.

Outside Roads.—Repairing small bridge Bubbling Well Road, leading to Race Course. Repairing Yangtze-poo Road near the 4-mile stone.

Repairing :—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the settlements.

Road Materials:—During the past month the contractor has delivered 347 tons of road materials.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Return of animals kept at the native dairies for the week ending the 26th September, 1891 :—

Locality of Dairy.	Original No.	Re-turn.	Diff. No.	(A) Native	(B) Foreign	Remarks.
Indu (Downward Road)	3	3	1	1	1	
Brinsford No. 1	11	6	1	1	1	
" " No. 2	15	8	3	1	2	
" " No. 4	20	9	4	3	2	
1st Houkew and Woonong Road.	16	9	3	3	1	2 Buffaloes bought.
" " No. 1	16	10	3	3	2	
" " No. 2	17	7	0	2	5	18
" " No. 3	37	7	6	2	6	17
" " No. 4	37	7	6	5	6	23
" " No. 5	27	0	7	3	4	2 Native calves born
" " No. 6	27	0	7	3	4	27
" " No. 7	8	3	2	1	3	9
Tah-lao Dairy	5	2	1	2	3	6
Chang Tsong Sing and Yuen-sung	29	12	1	7	4	2 Native cows from country.
Pho-nen-Jao	29	12	1	7	4	31
" " Yung-tung-sung	29	12	1	7	4	31
" " Ton and Hing-fai	29	12	1	7	4	31
" " Zai-hutter	31	4	3	11	1	13
" " South of Tai-nan-joh	31	4	3	11	1	13
" " A-t'cho and Neeshing	31	4	3	11	1	13
" " S'k Chan	20	10	10	6	2	1 Naive cow dead.
Sun-so and Tong-kwo	0	4	3	2	2	31
Choua Yinger	0	4	3	2	2	31
" " K'gering-nam	36	3	4	2	2	19
" " Chong Koo	21	3	4	2	2	19
Cemetery Road at Chong Koo	418	133	106	69	65	82
Total	418	133	106	69	65	82
						1065
						Increase 7

All the animals kept at the above mentioned dairies have been inspected three times during the past week and found to be healthy and free from disease.

GEORGE CAMERON,
Asst. Insp.

Submitted J. H.

Police.—Return of apprehensions, &c., made by the Municipal Police during the two weeks ending the 26th day of September, 1891.

Office.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	2
Cruelty to animals	1
Furious riding or driving	3
Kidnapping	4
Larceny from dwellings, &c.	53
" persons	1
Miscellaneous cases	133
Ricsha Licences suspended	75
" confiscated	24
Wheelbarrow Licences suspended	22
Beggars, Hawkers, Ragpickers, etc....	716
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,714
Chinese dead bodies found in streets...	6
Stray dogs captured	81

J. B. CAMERON,
for Captain Superintendent, S.M.P.
26th September, 1891.

J. B. CAMERON,
Superintendent, S.M.P.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A meeting of members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held on Monday afternoon at the Municipal Council Board Room for the purpose of electing a commandant in the room of Major Morrison, resigned. The chair was taken by Captain Clarke and there was an attendance of about seventy, many of whom came into the room after the proceedings had begun.

The CHAIRMAN (after reading a letter from Major Morrison, acknowledging the compliment of a guard of honour paid him on his departure) said he should have been glad to see a large attendance, but he knew it was a difficult matter to get a large number of men together in Shanghai except for matters of great importance, and no doubt many members thought the business of the meeting had been arranged beforehand by the officers. Their late commandant was such a good man that it would be a very hard matter to fill his place, but the gentleman who was to be proposed that evening for election would, he thought, meet as nearly as possible what they required in the Corps. Capt. Lanning would propose the officer whom they (the officers) deemed best for election.

Capt. LANNING said that in one sense he did not agree with Capt. Clarke as to the desirability of a very large meeting; as far as his experience went, a very large meeting of the Corps meant a certain amount of division; men came to such meetings to vote against one another. They had abstained from coming in large numbers in the present case; and he felt sure all who came would vote for the officer he wished to propose. It was very important that an election such as this should be unanimous. It did harm to the corps when there was keen competition, and personally he would be very glad if the Municipal Council would take upon themselves the power, which they undoubtedly had, of appointing officers without any election at all. That would obviate a certain amount of keen competition which occasionally arose. However, in this case there was to be no competition at all. Major Morrison had left a difficult task for his successor. Major Morrison was the first Major of the corps in the speaker's knowledge, during the last sixteen years, who was well at home in the drill of all the three branches of the corps. Their other commanding officers had been infantry men, and, as far as he knew, that alone. Major Morrison was not only an infantry man but an artillery-man who had at any rate mastered the essential difficulties of the work; and they knew he had mastered the Light Horse drill as well. The man who came to take his place should be at least as good as he, and it was not easy to find so good a man; they did not turn up every day.

The man he wished to propose would, he thought, fill the post very well indeed. That was Captain Holliday, of the Light Horse. (Applause.) Captain Holliday came of a good old military family. It was a sort of tradition in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps that they should have a Holliday at their head; and if Captain Holliday proved himself anything as good as his brothers before him, and there was no doubt he would, he would be a very successful commandant indeed. Captain Holliday was in possession of certificates which showed that he had passed high examinations under the English War Office. It would be a matter of satisfaction to them to know that they had a really good man at their head. The general standing of their officers as far as military matters were concerned had raised itself considerably since he had known the corps. He could remember officers in the olden time who used to boast that they had never opened the Red Book for an indefinite number of years, he did not know how many. Now an officer had to pass a fairly stiff examination before he could get his commission; and that was as it should be. Capt. LANNING then proposed—

That Capt. Holliday be elected Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The CHAIRMAN, in seconding, remarked that it was unnecessary for him, after the very good speech they had heard from Capt. Lanning, to say very much in favour of Capt. Holliday, for he was sure the Corps would find him all they could desire in a commanding officer. Capt. Holliday had been in command of the Light Horse and had done a great deal for it; he had been in the Artillery and held commissions in Infantry Corps at home. He (Capt. Clarke) had very much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously amid applause.

The CHAIRMAN said Capt. Holliday was unfortunately absent from Shanghai, having gone to Japan on a trip, but he would be back in a few days. Before he left, he (Capt. Clarke) talked the matter over with him, and Capt. Holliday had said that in the event of his being elected, he would be very glad to accept the post. (Applause.)

There being no other business, the meeting then terminated.

SHANGHAI LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of members was held on Tuesday at the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, Museum Road. Mr. R. E. Bredon, President, was in the chair and there was a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly opened the meeting,

Mr. G. M. H. PLAYFAIR moved, and the Rev. H. C. HODGES seconded, the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Rev. T. R. STEVENSON asked if it was not possible to recover any part of the amount written off.

The CHAIRMAN said the question had been gone into with the greatest possible care and Mr. Addis, their late Hon. Secretary, had devoted a great deal of attention to it. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wainwright and he (the speaker) had also gone into it, and they found that for some time there had been a habit of putting down a great many unpaid subscriptions as assets. These had not been collected, and now it was found that many people whose names were returned as owing subscriptions and entrance fees had disappeared, some through death and some through leaving the port. After going over the list carefully the committee found they must write off at least the amount named, to place the Society on a firm basis. They did not see any advantage in showing a fictitious credit. All the balance, except some \$30 which was a good debt, was now actually available.

Mr. MURRAY STEWART observed that although \$660 worth of bad debts had been written off, the Society was to some extent compensated, the session having been worked so economically that the cash balance, which was after all the most important thing, was now \$1,656 as against \$1,182, the amount appearing in the last report; so that they had practically made up what they were writing off.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Rev. H. C. HODGES proposed as an amendment of the rules that the entrance fee of \$5 be abolished. This step could be taken without damage to their financial position, as there were plenty of funds in hand.

Mr. H. T. WADE asked what was the amount of entrance fees paid last year.

The Rev. H. C. HODGES: \$100.

Mr. WADE: And the year before?

Mr. STEWART—\$160.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Stewart,

The CHAIRMAN said he had heard some outside objections to the proposal, by people who thought that a man who paid an entrance fee would have more interest in the Society. These people, however, might very well have come to the meeting and expressed their views.

The motion was then carried by 11 votes to 4.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the following ten had been proposed as members of the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. R. E. Bredon, Rev. H. C. Hodges, R. E. Wainwright, R. A. Jamieson, M.D., D. J. Reid, M.D., G. Taylor, G. M. H. Playfair, M. Stewart, Rev. T. R. Stevenson, and H. P. Wilkinson.

No other names being proposed, the gentlemen named were declared duly elected.

In reply to Mr. Jas. Pardon, the Chairman said the Committee intended to apply the pruning-knife to the list of subscribers in the cases of those who were in arrear.

Mr. MURRAY STEWART remarked that the outstanding amounts were largely due from people whom it was difficult to get at, owing to absence; but he knew of no case in which payment of a subscription, at any rate for this year, had been refused. As far as he was concerned, he thought it was not unreasonable to expect members to pay before 31st Dec.; and those whose subscriptions were outstanding at that date this year would be removed from the list.

In some further discussion which ensued, the Chairman said the Committee believed very much in bringing out a syllabus at the commencement of the season, as they did last year. There would probably be a smoking concert, and they would get up some debates.

Mr. DONOVAN thought the idea of sending out, as before, a list of subjects for debate and asking for suggestions was a very good one.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the meeting should place on record the Society's sense of the value of the services of their late Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. S. Addis, and their regret at his absence. Very few people had any idea of the amount of time and trouble Mr. Addis had taken over the work of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. T. R. STEVENSON endorsed these remarks, and moved: "That we hereby record our indebtedness to the late Hon. Secretary for his valuable services and deeply regret his absence from us."

Mr. DONOVAN seconded the motion and it was carried by acclamation, after which the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, 1890-1891.

In submitting the Annual Report and Balance Sheet the Committee are hopeful that Members regard with approval the work done during the past Session. Though handicapped by a late start it was yet found possible to

accomplish more, on the legitimate lines of the Society's work, than has ever been previously attempted in any one season. Twelve meetings in all have been held—five debates, four lectures, a Shakespearian reading and two concerts. Particulars as follows:—

December 5th, 1890.—Inaugural Address, "The Ensuing Session," followed by a Smoking Concert

January 15th, 1891.—Lecture, "Mistakes."—Rev. T. R. Stevenson.

January 29th.—Debate, "That the Water Supply of the Settlement ought to be in the hands of the Council."—Affirmative: G. J. Morrison, Esq. Negative: Dr. Reid.

February 12th.—Ladies' Debate, "That from an Ethical standpoint the Christian has as much to learn from the Confucianist as to teach."—Affirmative: Mrs. A. B. Negative: Y. Z.

February 26th.—Shakespearian Reading, "As you like it."—With Songs, Readings, etc., and an Introductory Paper.

March 12th.—Debate (closed), "That the maintenance of some such system as the Contagious Diseases Acts provided for is desirable."—Affirmative: R. E. Bredon, Esq. Negative: R. E. Wainwright, Esq.

April 2nd.—Lecture, "The Manipulation of Cotton."—A. W. Danforth, Esq.

April 16th.—Debate, "That the tendency of China's development is to lessen the chances of profitable occupation for foreigners in the country."—Affirmative: G. M. H. Playfair, Esq. Negative: G. Taylor, Esq.

April 30th.—Lecture, "The Popularity of Tennyson."—G. M. H. Playfair, Esq. Illustrated by selections from his works.

May 21st.—Debate (closed), "That Imperial Federation is necessary for the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire."—Affirmative:—M. Stewart, Esq., Negative:—D. P. Drummond, Esq.

May 28th.—Lecture, "Health in Shanghai."—Dr. Henderson.

June 4th.—Annual Concert.

Since the last Report, 24 new members have joined, and there are now in all 274 names on the list, which has been brought up to date.

With regard to the finances, members will notice that it is proposed to write off a large amount of so-called outstanding subscriptions. Every item of the sum appearing in last year's Assets as "Sundry Accounts in course of collection" has been gone into, and the Committee strongly recommend the step. There is a rule (No. XV) providing specially for dealing with unpaid subscriptions, the observance of which in times past would have saved much trouble to the various Hon. Treasurers, and the Committee urge upon their successors the advisability of seeing it put into force at the end of each year. The name of every member whose subscription remains unpaid on the 31st December should be struck off the roll without fail.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the Rules have only one recommendation to make. They propose to abolish the entrance fee. The flourishing state of the Society's finances seems to warrant the step, which has been contemplated for some time past.

While tendering their resignation, the Committee desire to express their best thanks to all the ladies who were kind enough to assist the Society; to all those gentlemen, non-members and members, who took an active part in carrying out the season's programme; and, finally, to record their sense of indebtedness to Mr. C. S. Addis, whose services they were indeed fortunate in securing as Hon. Secretary at the beginning of the session, and to whose influence and energy, without doubt, its success was mainly due.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS:

From 15th October 1890 to 15th September 1891.

INCOME.

1890-1891—

Balance brought forward	\$1,182.97
Subscriptions	1,267.50
Entrance Fees	100.00
Interest	19.71
Refund from Weeks & Co.	2.75
	\$2,572.93

EXPENDITURE.

1890-1891.	
Printing and Stationery	\$ 213.97
Advertising	173.69
Services of Police	27.00
Entertainment	84.21
Rent of Theatre and of Philharmonic Hall	182.00
Gas and Electric Light	18.81
Town Band and M. Vela's services	60.00
Piano Hire	35.00
Carpenters and Coolie Hire	18.50
Sundries, Hire of Furniture, Flowers, etc.	72.48
Shroffs' Commission 2½%	30.30
Balance	1,656.97
	\$2,572.93

ASSETS.

1891—	
Balance with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$1,656.97
Furniture as per last account	\$162.00
Less—10% depreciation.	16.20
	145.80
Subscriptions previous to 1891 outstanding as per last balance sheet.	737.50
Collected	42.50
	\$695.00
Written off	665.00
	30.00
Subscriptions (1891) in course of collection.	215.00
	\$2,047.77

MURRAY STEWART,
Hon. Sec. & Treas.

Shanghai, 17th September, 1891.

Audited and found correct,
J. D. THORBUCK, } Auditors.
J. I. MILLER, }

Reports.

SHANGHAI PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE SEASON 1890-91.

During the past season the three Subscription Concerts given by the Society were well attended, and the standard of efficiency reached in former years was well maintained. The list of honorary members on the rolls now numbers 225, whilst the number of active members has been increased to 41,—12 of whom have been invited by the Committee to play.

The unfortunate epidemic of sickness which occurred last year, caused the First Subscription Concert to be delayed until 7th January 1891, and extra expense had to be incurred for the special assistance requisitioned from the Town Band. This in some measure accounts for the heavy expenditure of the First and Second Concerts.

The Committee desired Mr. Vela to purchase any new music suitable and on his return from home he brought out with him music costing \$166.85, which has been debited to Library Account. With this addition the repertoire of the Society may be considered complete, and it is to be hoped that no further outlay for new music will be needed for some time.

It has not been found necessary to add much to Property Account—the small item of \$22 being principally for repairs, and the 10% written off for depreciation is considered ample.

Great difficulty has been experienced by the Treasurer in collecting the subscriptions due from the honorary members, and it would save trouble and loss, if the members would send their subscriptions direct to the Treasurer, before the first concert.

The orchestral works performed by the Society during the past season are:—

At the First Concert held 7th January, 1891.

Overture	'Zauberflöte'	Mozart.
Selection	'La Juive'	Halévy.
Ballet	'Polyeucte'	Gounod.
Menuet Scherzo		Alder.
Nachtgesang		Jungman.
Gavotte	'Stephanie'	Czibulka.

At the Second Concert held Wednesday,
18th March, 1891.

Allegro	Pastoral Symphony	Beethoven.
Intermezzo	{ Love's Dream after the }	Czibulka
Suite d'Orchestre	{ Ball (for strings only) }	
esques'	{ 'Scènes Pittoresques'	Massenet.
Gavotte	Marly Louis XIV	Rongnon.
And at the Third Concert held 1st May, 1891.		
Overture	'Otello'	Rossini.
Ballet	'Les Noces d'Arlequin'	Thome.
Allegro	No. 4 Symphony	Mozart.
Prelude	{ 'La Vierge' }	Massenet.
Marche Orientale	{ (for strings only) }	
	Bourgeois.	

The Society is indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen who have assisted at the different Concerts for their invaluable aid: Mrs. Inglis, Madame Portier, Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Frank Maitland, Madame Vela, and the Misses Jansen; Messrs. A. J. Franks, A. Fleet, G. Lanning, F. M. Gratton, A. O. Schuffenhauer, H. Vinay, Wm. Macdonald, and the members of the Liedertafel.

THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, 26th September, 1891.

ACCOUNTS OF THE SHANGHAI PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet 1890-91.

To Balance due to Treasurer	\$221.44
„ Working Account—	
„ M. Vela for services	\$200.00
„ Hire of Public Band	144.00
„ Hire of Philharmonic Hall	263.00
„ Stationery and Sundries	104.99
	711.99
To Subscription Concert Account—	
„ Expenses of 1st Concert	\$208.30
„ do. 2nd do.	192.36
„ do. 3rd do.	157.93
	558.59
To Library Account—	
„ Music on hand, as per Account, 22nd Sept., 1890	\$582.67
„ New Music bought	166.85
	749.52
To Property Account—	
„ Musical instruments, stands, &c., on hand, as per Account, 22nd Sept., 1890	\$322.79
„ Depreciation 10%	52.20
	\$470.50
„ Instruments, &c., &c.	22.00
	492.50
	\$2,734.04
By Capital Account—	
„ Capital represented by stock of music and instruments, &c., less depreciation	\$1,053.17
„ Subscription Account—	
„ Honorary members	\$1,060.00
„ Acting „	273.00
„ Entrance Fees	4.00
	1,337.00
„ Balance due to Treasurer—(see statement at foot)	343.87
	\$2,734.04
Balance due Treasurer	\$343.87
Dependencies—Honorary members	\$65.00
Acting members	15.00
	80.00
Short	\$263.87

E. E.

Shanghai, 28th September, 1891.

R. W. LUNDT,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,

GEO. R. CORNER,
Hon. Auditor.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London, Sold everywhere. (5)

"BOB WHITES" IN CHINA.

The following most interesting report has been courteously handed to us for publication:—

Shanghai, September 22nd, 1891
To "Bob White" Committee.

DEAR SIRS,—I have pleasure in placing before you the following report of funds, transactions, etc., etc., to date respecting the attempted importation of the American "Bob White" to the Far East.

Total amounts subscribed and collected:—

Shanghai	Mex. \$390.00
Hankow	121.00
Foochow	105.00
	\$616.00

Expense account:—

47½ doz. (568) "Bob Whites" United States	gold \$174.33
Transportation, rail and steamer to Shanghai	135.15
Exchange on U.S. gold \$309.48=Mex. \$	80.47
Advertising, food, coops, etc.	17.80
	Mex. \$407.75

Balance on fixed deposit of 12 months
Hongkong Bank, April 2nd, 1891 \$208.25

To represent this great number of birds (568) and the large expenditure involved in purchase, transit, etc. (Mex. \$407.75), I regret having to report the receipt in Shanghai of only sixty-eight (68) live birds.

The great loss, by death, occurred almost entirely during the long railway journey from Chicago to San Francisco, and the most searching inquiry into the causes shows only that, in defiance of ample instructions on the part of Railway and Express authorities, in behalf of good treatment and care, the birds simply perished from the over-crowding of the cars with traffic at the season of shipment, (it being the Christmas holiday time) thus preventing the execution of the best intentions of the Express messengers.

In consideration of the small lot of quail received in Shanghai, your committee deemed it unwise to break up the little community and send the proper apportionment to the generous subscribers at Foochow and Hankow. The (64) sixty-four remaining birds, (four only dying here) were therefore divided into four families of eight (8) pairs each, and entrusted to Messrs. Phipps and Ross, Huchting and Hall, and duly turned down in suitable country adjacent to Kashing, near the "Great Plain."

This was in February last, since which time we have had no opportunity of seeking further trace of the little strangers, but with all true sportsmen, wish them the freedom and protection essential to a healthy start in their new home.

In continuation of this experiment, your Secretary had the following advertisement sent to the American Field on May 29th last:—

WANTED TENDERS.

For delivery in San Francisco March 1st, 1892—300 pair (male and female) "American Bob Whites," or the common Western quail, alive and in good condition in Frisco. Apply, giving particulars, proposed security, etc., to

J. WARD HALL,
Hon. Secretary,
"Bob White" Com.,
No. 1, Buid, Shanghai.

Two tenders have been received. The one from Mr. Chas. Payne of Wichita, Kansas. I advise the Committee to accept, as the price is a fair one, and we can arrange with Messrs. S. Foster & Co., of San Francisco to pay the money on the proper delivery to them of the birds.

To secure Mr. Payne from great loss, I would suggest that we agree to pay at the same rate (U.S. \$350 for 300 pairs in Frisco) for each pair delivered over the

contract number of 300 pairs up to 400 pairs, and that we shall deduct at the same rate below the 300 pairs stipulated. As acceptance by November 1st, 1891, is necessary, I beg the immediate instructions of the Committee. It should be carefully noted that, out of the first arrival of birds in Shanghai, the proper allotment should be at once delivered to Hankow and Foochow.

I am pleased to notify you that Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, of the C. P. Railway & Steamship Co., has tendered us free transportation of our future shipments of birds, should we be able to bring them over his route, and I hope to have a like generous offer from the P. M., O. & O. and N. Y. K. Companies.

Our best thanks are due to Mr. Scott Jordan, of Chicago, who arranged the purchase and shipment of the quail from there, Messrs. S. Foster & Co., 26 and 28 California St., San Francisco, who received and shipped from there, Messrs. Mustard & Co., of Shanghai, who collected our subscriptions and financed our payments. We must again appeal to the sportsmen of Shanghai for further subscriptions, and I suggest the early circulation of lists in the hands of our best friends.

Three of our committeemen being absent it might be well to replace them.

I remain, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
J. WARD HALL,
Hon. Secretary.

Amusements.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

"IMPULSE."

On Thursday night (24th) Willard's Opera Company, who have been with us now since the 8th August, made their last appearance on the Lyceum boards in Stephenson's comedy *Impulse*. Miss Cissie Denver and Mr. Zeplin took their joint benefit on the occasion, and we were glad to see that a large number of Miss Cissie Denver's admirers were present to give her a hearty welcome.

The play itself is not a very striking one and none of the five acts work up to a good enough climax to bring down the curtain on any particularly stirring scene, so as to excite the audience to any great burst of applause.

Miss Cissie Denver played the part of Mrs. Beresford with much point and humour, and delivered every line so well that not a word was lost. Her love scenes with Capt. Crichton were particularly good. Miss A. St. John appeared for the first time in comedy and scored a great success in her delineation of the weak-minded wife Mrs. Macdonald. Miss Bessie Royal made up splendidly as the interfering spinster Miss Kilmore, and imported so much emotion into her scene with Sir Henry Auckland in the fourth act that the audience were convulsed with laughter. Her erratic exit, however, had probably not been rehearsed. To Mr. Willard undoubtedly belong the honours of the evening for his rendering of the part of Captain Crichton, which was excellent throughout, and he was loudly applauded on several occasions. The Colonel Macdonald of Mr. Wentworth was highly commendable, but Mr. Harry Hall was not well fitted with the part of Sir Henry Auckland. The minor parts were carefully played by Miss F. Trigge and Messrs. Saxby, Fearnley and Vernard.

In this piece the company called in amateur assistance. As Mr. H. J. Huntingdon undertook the part of Victor de Riel, one that was not easy to play by any means, and Mr. Huntingdon deserves great credit for the able way in which he surmounted the

difficulties that faced him. Mr. Huntingdon was not responsible for the rubbish which the author has set down for Victor de Riel to utter nor for the absurd situations in which he is placed, that would cause the representation to degenerate into a farce in the hands of any but a reliable actor.

After the second act Miss Cissie Denver sang Braga's *Serenade* with great taste for which she was loudly applauded. The violin obligato was played by Mr. Zeplin in the prompt entrance, and owing to the noise of shifting the scenery behind the drop he was not sufficiently heard. This was followed by Gounod's *Ave Maria*, also accompanied by Mr. Zeplin on the violin, but which did not go quite so well as the former piece. Mr. Vinay accompanied both pieces on the piano. It is a pity that these two songs were given in the same interval, but perhaps the exigencies of the comedy necessitated this arrangement.

PROFESSOR JENSEN AT THE LYCEUM.

On Saturday night Professor R. Jensen gave a farewell exhibition of his "Congress of Cabalistic Wonders" at the Lyceum Theatre, under the patronage of R. W. Bro. Miller, D.G.M., and the Masonic fraternity of Shanghai. Except as regards the dress circle, the theatre was very well filled, though certainly not so well as the entertainment deserved. The performance is not a new one to Shanghai, but however familiar the illusions, it is impossible to withhold praise for the perfect skill and aplomb with which Professor Jensen works. The first part of the programme opened with an exhibition of parlour magic, such as the interlacing of apparently solid rings, destroying and restoring handkerchiefs, etc. Great amusement was furnished by a skull, which, without any visible agency, answered questions, foretold the numbers of dice that would be thrown and a card that would be drawn from the pack, confessed having been in love and did many other surprising things. Mr. A. Linton performed his clever feat of painting a picture in oils, upside down, with one brush, within five minutes; and Professor Jensen concluded the first part by some pretty tableaux in which his wife acted as a lay figure while ostensibly under mesmeric influence. In the second part of the entertainment Professor Jensen appeared as a full-blown wizard in flowing robes, and proceeded to perform feats which a couple of hundred years ago would have caused him to be regarded as in league with a certain personage. Eggs and tea-cups grew out of nothing and became endowed with life; a watch became a guinea-pig, was placed in a cage and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, subsequently reappearing in its original form, in the mouth of a fearsome demon; coffee beans became hot coffee and rice became hot milk, while a coffee-service suddenly appeared on a seemingly unoccupied table. The whole exhibition was a thoroughly good one, and not the least enjoyable part of it were the piano-forte selections by Mr. Linton.

S.V. ARTILLERY MONTHLY CUP.

This competition took place on Saturday, Gunner Murphy winning in Class "A." There was only one competitor in Class "B." Scores:—

"A" CLASS.			
	500 yds.	600 yds.	TL.
Gun. Murphy	044444-24	450455-28	52
B.S.M. Cameron	223535-22	550424-22	44
Gun. Crank	245334-25	3r22433-17	42
Lieut. Rex	0052000-7	4222255-22	29

Correspondence.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your readers are glad to observe in your leading article of to-day that the great Powers are at length bestirring themselves to bring the reign of terror to a close. So far well, but as an up-country resident permit me to point out that the mere occupation of Woosung and Shanghai will not strike the evil at the root. The trouble in the Yangtze Valley is not caused by Peking, but by Hunan soldiers and officials who set Imperial proclamations at defiance. At Ichang, the riot took place at noon-day, the civil and military authorities were at the spot, the Imperial and other proclamations had been duly posted up, in short, every precaution and safeguard at the disposal of Peking was taken, and they were set at naught by a mere handful of desperadoes. The jingling rhyme chanted on the streets of Hankow and Wuchang is: *Hunan i hao, Yang jin kiou pao*—"At one howl of Hunan the foreigners will instantly run." Pressure on Peking can only lead to fresh guarantees which will still further demonstrate the helplessness of the central government, and new proclamations, worth only their value as waste paper. To fulfil her Treaty obligations but one more step can be taken by China herself, and that is to bring down Li Hung-chang's Anhui soldiers to coerce Hunan and the Hunanese. This means civil war, and can only be prevented by the coming demonstration being extended to the river ports. Yochow in Hunan, at the entrance of the Tungting Lake, ought also to be occupied and made an open port. To this point there is sufficient water for large vessels. Changsha, the capital of Hunan, is but a few days off overland, and it is probable the waterway also would be found sufficient for small gunboats. Once in possession of Yochow the whole province of Hunan lies at the feet of the foreign Powers, and until Hunan is humbled peace can never be restored on the Upper Yangtze, nor can commerce advance or the country be prosperous, until the crowds of unpaid officials with their myriads of unpaid soldiers and underlings are superseded by men who will give honest work for honest pay. To effect this change the Central Government requires money, which it would have in abundance were all the inner waters of China thrown open to steam navigation and the revenue collected by the Foreign Customs. The juncture is a fitting time to insist on this, and until some such step is taken, foreign life and property will never be sure, and commerce cannot advance beyond its present ridiculously small dimensions, for the all-sufficient reason that peaceable and industrious Chinese can never enjoy the fruits of their labours.

I am, etc.,

25th Sept.

G. COCKBURN.

CHINESE OFFICIAL SINCERITY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have just been reading the Blue Book containing the "Correspondence respecting Anti-Foreign Riots in China." In a telegraphic despatch from Sir John Walsham to Lord Salisbury, dated June 21st, we have a revelation of a most important fact. He wired:—"An Imperial Edict was, however, published on the 13th inst., in which the attacks on Missionaries were strongly condemned, and the high authorities called upon to protect all foreigners, and to punish those who incite the people against them with the utmost severity. This Edict, and its publication,

in the "Gazette" was obtained by us with great difficulty. The words in italics (the italics are mine) speak volumes. The Edict is the most satisfactory document of the kind that has ever been issued from Peking. I have read it again and again and have been delighted with it. I have placed it in the hands of native scholars, and have asked them to point out anything in the wording of it which might be construed as indicating on the part of the Government doubleness of heart. None have succeeded in finding a flaw in it. All seem satisfied that we have in this document a genuine expression of the Imperial mind on matters relating to the foreigner, be he merchant or missionary. I need not add that the Edict has brought much joy to the hearts of many among the Christian converts, residing here and elsewhere.

We now learn, however, that this important document "was obtained with great difficulty." It is perfectly clear that the Chinese Government would never have taken the initiative, and that the Edict would never have been issued if the Government had been allowed to act according to its own free choice. This is a fact of great significance, and will probably account, in a measure at least, for the sad state of things which still exists in this valley. The provincial officials can tell what their August Master speaks in his secret chamber, and have no difficulty in attaching the right value to these paper-decrees issued from Peking.

The Viceroy of these two provinces issued a proclamation immediately after the Wusueh riot. It is a valuable document; and it did much good at the time in quieting the people. I have read it once and again, and have admired its outspoken condemnation of the evil, and the severity of its threats. The case of the Christian converts is fairly stated, and no missionary could desire anything better than to see the principles stated in this document acted upon. Some of us were simple enough to suppose that the Emperor's Edict and the Viceroy's proclamation would restore peace to the province of Hupeh, and inaugurate a new era in our relation with the people. In this we have been sadly disappointed. The Ichang riot upset all our calculations, and we have been feeling ever since as if we were sitting on a volcano. The officials cannot depend on the soldiers, and we know that we can depend upon neither. We have been passing through times of real danger, and we owe our preservation to the presence of the Foreign gunboats. Had these been absent there would have been in all probability an outbreak in Wuchang and Hankow. This is the opinion of the natives, and most of us are inclined to agree with them. We are still dependent upon this foreign force. Were it taken away, we should have an outbreak within a week. At least, such is the opinion of many, and I share in it. The Ichang riot has given us a deeper insight into the present state of things than we had before. There the Emperor's Edict and the Viceroy's Proclamation had been posted up for weeks. Brigadier-General Lo was there with his two or three hundred men, a force sufficiently strong to quell any attempt to create a disturbance at Ichang. But in the face of the Edict and the Proclamation, one of the most serious of the riots broke out there; and, in the very presence of Lo and other officials, the work of destruction was carried on with unprecedented despatch and thoroughness.

Now, I will mention another fact which has just come under my notice. Our principal native evangelist left us on Monday last for Huangpi, a city distant from Hankow only twenty or thirty miles. He returned last night, and came to see me early this morning. He has brought back with him two printed copies of one of the Hunan publications, which is now being printed and actively circulated in the city of Huangpi through the medium of the

pawn-shops. There are seven of these shops in the city, all of which, with one exception, are busily engaged in this diabolical work. They are large and wealthy establishments, and thousands of people frequent them every week. The book is given away gratuitously, so the circulation must be immense. These two copies were given to one of our converts at two of these shops. At one of the shops he was told that their old supply was used up, but that they would have a new supply soon. At another of the shops he found them busily engaged in cutting new blocks. The whole thing is done publicly, and no attempt at concealment is made. At the beginning of last year one of our converts in Hunan sent me a printed copy of this book, so there can be no doubt as to its origin. It is written in fluent mandarin, and is entitled—"The Devils' Religion ought to die," 鬼教該死. Of all the Hunan publications, I do not know one more violent, more abusive, more filthy or more inflammatory than this. It finishes up with a song, which is committed to memory by the children of Huangpi, and sung in the streets. I felt inclined for a moment to give you a translation of this song. But it is impossible. It is too dirty and vile for your columns. You could not print it. I may however translate the word of exhortation with which the book closes: "Let fathers and seniors teach the children to sing this song, and thus accumulate merit and secure bliss. Let the little boys learn to sing this song, and thus remove calamity and escape danger. Why fear because the demons are many? We are firmly resolved to exterminate them utterly." Our native evangelist in the city of Huangpi says that the publication and distribution of this book commenced immediately after the Ichang riot. Previously nothing of the kind could be found in that city. Let it be borne in mind that the Emperor's Edict and the Viceroy's proclamation are posted up there as elsewhere, and that the local magistrate has issued his proclamation also, calling attention to both, and threatening to punish severely any who may be found inciting the people against foreigners, whether by means of anonymous publications or in any other way. The magistrate of Huangpi knows perfectly well what these pawnshops are doing and yet he allows the thing to go on without lifting a finger or uttering a word.

What shall we say to this state of things in China? Are the Chinese officials wholly insincere? One hesitates to answer in the affirmative. And yet how is it possible to do otherwise? The principal instigators of the anti-European riots have not been arrested yet. Not one of the publishers or disseminators of the anti-Christian placards and pamphlets has been punished. What is done in the city of Huangpi is doubtless done in many other cities, and the authorities, in spite of Imperial Edicts and Viceregal proclamations, love to have it so. The names and persons of the rioters and other offenders are well-known to the Chinese lower authorities, and if the lower authorities were convinced that the arrest of the criminals would be pleasing to their official chiefs, the criminals would long ago have been arrested and punished. Does it not look as if the Edict and proclamations issued are issued merely to amuse the foreigners, and that real instructions given to the lower officials are "don't be too zealous"? Is it not probable that the highest officials in the country are encouraging the anti-foreign demonstrations in order to frighten the foreign Powers from making disagreeable demands? Probably if one could read the wish of the highest authorities, provincial and central, it would be that the people should be sufficiently hostile to cause the foreigners to be very uncomfortable and apprehensive, but should refrain from killing Consuls and too many other foreigners, for fear of enraging western nations. I believe in my

deepest heart that the whole question rests with the officials themselves. They have it in their power to protect us. It is not a matter of power but of will. Let them show the people that they mean to protect the foreigners, and the riots will come to a speedy end. But how are the officials to be brought to act honestly in this matter? If it were possible to so change their hearts, as to make them feel truly friendly towards us, they would find it a very simple matter so to act. But that change, I fear, is a long way off; and this being the case there is only one thing possible in the circumstances. The Chinese government must be told plainly that the present state of things shall not continue. The higher Chinese authorities must be made to feel that they are playing a dangerous game; that the perilous hostility they are encouraging, or at all events not discouraging, may get beyond their control; and that results most disastrous to China may ensue. My own impression is that of matters do not mend, and mend speedily, war between the foreign Powers and China will become inevitable. Things cannot go on for long as they have been going on of late. If war is to be averted, a stop must be put to the suicidal game which the Chinese high officials are now playing; but in order to bring this game to an end, the foreign Powers must speak out plainly, firmly and with united voice. My long and heartfelt interest in China's welfare, and earnest desire that the cloud which now darkens her sky may melt away in peace, will, I trust, justify me in troubling you with this letter.

I am, etc.,
G. JOHN.

Hankow, 24th September.

THE CHINESE BLUE BOOKS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Dr. Edkins in the *N. C. D. News* for the 17th inst. calls me to account for three statements made in my papers on 'The Recent Riots in China' which have lately appeared in your columns.

1.—He says I have represented the editor of the Chinese Blue Books as being himself the author of certain passages which are really only quoted by him from the 中西紀事. I do not possess a copy of this latter work and therefore cannot test the accuracy of Dr. Edkins' statement. It is of course possible that the editor may have mixed up with his own remarks quotations which he does not acknowledge. If so, that is his fault not mine. I have carefully followed the Blue Books in distinguishing between the editor's formal quotations and his own additions to the text. I have referred the matter to two competent native scholars and both are of opinion that I have made no mistake in my manner of dealing with the work before me.

Dr. Edkins says that all the slanders against Christianity which this book contains, are either anonymous or written by authors long since deceased. I have pointed out already the worthlessness of that line of defence. Anonymous slanders cease to be anonymous when a person whose name is well-known repeats them, and ancient slanders cease to be ancient when they are re-published to the world in modern times as being true.

Dr. Edkins says further 'The editor of the Chung-shih-wen inserts good papers as well as bad, and as I suppose aims to be impartial.' Perhaps Dr. Edkins will point out which are the 'good papers' in this collection referring to the Roman Catholics. Even supposing such papers could be found, an editor can hardly be called 'impartial' who side by side with what is good publishes charges of hideous and unnatural crimes

my countrymen will rise up as one great army and thrust their swords into the western men's bellies." The passage is a prophecy of what will certainly happen if China lies vanquished at the feet of a greedy conqueror caring only for gain.

As to the character of Shên Pao-chêng, it need not be called in question several years after his death. He was made Nanking Viceroy because he could be trusted with the responsibility of keeping the peace with foreigners. The Chinese government prefers men who have conducted negotiations successfully with foreigners for all high posts. Shên, it appears to me, was such a man. If I am wrong, what does it matter?

The present government will succeed in preventing a great rebellion. They will one by one dismiss from posts of trust the incompetent and the hopelessly prejudiced. The result of the Kolao Hui agitation will be a certain improvement in the administration of affairs in many localities. Those among the officials who bring trouble on the government will be dismissed or at least no longer be used where foreigners reside. Gradually the circulation of obscene books will be stopped and the country become tranquil.

Many will not second me in saying these things, but I think it would be a good thing if they could, and would. The Chinese government is at this hour more enlightened than it ever was. Foreign intercourse has made it so. We then who are the friends of enlightenment, will do well to give our sympathy on the right side. This is the true way to secure peace with missionary and commercial prosperity as its results.

If every man who has the opportunity to do it, will be a friend to the Chinese and Manchu officials in charge of ports, provinces, troops, cities, custom houses and the like, and if he will point out to them what it would be best to do to maintain peace, to restrain the criminal part of the population, to satisfy the dissatisfied, and find occupation for those who have nothing to do, it would be well. Every Chinese official needs at a crisis like this a foreign man to advise him. So many of them show absence of mind and timidity in a crisis that the knowledge, quickness of thought and decision in action of the European friend are likely to be most useful, if the foreigner knows how to win the confidence of those who hold the keys of authority.

What is needed at present is (1) reliable soldiers and officers (2) an efficient constabulary. The first is to be attained by sending the Hunan men to a distance, especially to the Russian frontier to cultivate the soil. The second is to be attained by an improvement of the native system, which has some very good features in it, by adding from foreign methods a system of police drill and monthly pay. To put a riot down the police must first be drilled, fed and clothed.

We do not need a war. What we want is to get the high officials persuaded to adopt these two methods of restoring public tranquility wherever it is disturbed.

I am, etc.,

J. EDKINS.

30th September.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN CHINA.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM?

IV.

The Blue Books of China hold Christianity responsible for not a few things with which it has nothing to do. Mahometanism and various secret and proscribed sects are referred to this source, and some of the

horrible evils charged against those sects are enlarged upon as if to throw additional discredit upon the Romanists. Some of the terminology which the Taipings used in common with Christians is quoted, and various absurd practices attributed to the Taipings are connected by the writer with similar practices said to prevail amongst the Roman Catholics. In 1842 or 1843 after the treaties with Foreign Powers had been concluded, trouble arose in some parts of the country about the disturbing of graves. Coffins of newly buried persons, it is said, were being opened and the brains of the dead were being taken away. The officials put out proclamations treating it as the work of the Tsing Lien secret society though there was no proof that it was so. After three years a case occurred in the province of Chekiang which caused great excitement. A child was taken ill suddenly and died. In a short time a considerable number of other children in the neighbourhood died in the same way, but no one knew the cause of death. One day, by chance, the father of one of the children happened to notice that his child's grave had been disturbed. He examined it and found that the child's skull had been opened with a hatchet. On investigation it turned out that all the other children had been treated in the same way. Children at play were now inveigled by passers-by into eating things that contained poison. Their brains were taken out too. But the perpetrators of these crimes could not be discovered. It was evidently some devilry connected with strange sects. "In my opinion," writes the editors of the Blue Books in his comments at the end of the chapter on the gradual demoralisation of China—"the depraved sects in making charms and mediums use certain parts of the human body and mix them with brains. . . . They begin by taking what they want from the dead, but if that does not do, they take it from the living; therefore they stupefy children and mutilate them while the life is still in their bodies." A little later he goes on to say, "Of the foreign missionaries who have come to China since the repeal of the regulations prohibiting Christianity, the greater part are Frenchmen. Of late years the rumours of their taking out the brains of infants and mutilating girls have been scattered abroad, for in addition to building churches they have now opened orphanages." In his comments appended to the chapter on the expulsion of Christianity from Kiangsi and Hunan, he repeats these rumours and enlarges upon them in disgusting detail, and though he is careful to say that there is no evidence that they are true, but implies that he regards them as false, yet he shows in spite of what he says about their improbability, that he is thoroughly suspicious of the motives of the Roman Catholics in taking so many female children under their charge.

The sequel to the story which I translated in my last paper shows how the gentry and officials are willing to fan the flame of popular superstition in regard to the taking out of eyes and the murder of children, and with a few explanatory remarks, I will now give the sequel, continuing the translation of the chapter on the Kiangsi riots. The second Roman Catholic Church in Nanchang Fu having been destroyed by the mob on the 18th day of the 2nd month of the first year of the Emperor Tungchi with the practical connivance of Shên Pao-chêng the Governor, the gentry and literati began to fear that they had rather overstepped the line of what was expedient, in exciting the people to the extent they had done. It was undeniable that the whole riot was due to the placards that they had issued. "But when they heard that the Governor in his report of the riot had not implicated either them or the local mandarins, it was suggested by the Hanlin Hia T'ing-kü that they should take some

bones wrapped up in a parcel, and a copper tube, and some ointment mixed with blood, and carry them to the Governor and tell him that the bones had been dug up in the courtyard of the Roman Catholic Church, that the tube was used for taking out eyes, and that the ointment compounded with blood was a mixture of children's brains and something else (精). The Governor received their statement with a good deal of incredulity, but he deputed the prefect of Nanchang and the district magistrates to hold an inquest and to steam the bones (a Chinese practice which is said to show whether there are any cracks or bruises on bones, which might have been produced by violence). The bones, of which there were a good many, showed no signs of having been injured. The copper tube and the ointment had a foreign look about them, but there was nothing to show what they had been used for. The magistrates made their report accordingly on each article. They said that although the gentry had no certain evidence in support of their case, yet they themselves (the Magistrates) had [before the matter was officially brought before them] heard rumours about it. The bones they had examined and the case was perfectly clear, but they thought it would not be advisable to talk of anything save the copper tube and the ointment. These were evidently things used by foreigners, but there was nothing by which they could discern their origin. If the discovery got abroad among the people they feared it would create general consternation. Certainly there must be some account to be given of these articles, it was therefore their duty to return them to their superior, requesting that the whole case might be sent on to the Tsungli Yamén, in order that the French Minister might be interrogated about it, and that on the receipt of a reply from the Tsungli Yamén the minds of the gentry and the people of Kiangsi might be reassured and that feelings of good-will might be established between the Chinese and the foreigner. The Governor accordingly notified the Tsungli Yamén and asked for instructions. But there the matter was allowed to sleep."

Here we see the gentry and the mandarins acting a play before the people. It is true it was after all the mischief had been done, and the object of the farce was not to stir a mob up immediately to any fresh act of violence, but only to intensify the hatred of the people to the foreigner and to make it more impossible than ever for him to return. Have we not seen during the recent riots the same thing being done over again? The newspapers have reported cases of mandarins taking up the charges made by the people against the Roman Catholics and seriously investigating them to see whether or not there was any truth in the rumour that in such and such a place bones, etc., etc., had been found on Orphanage premises where a riot had been transacted. The officials may themselves in some instances have been inclined to believe these stories, but it is reasonable to suppose that in many more cases they have simply used the superstitions of the people in the same way that the gentry and magistrates at Nanchang-fu used them in 1862, viz., as a lever to set in operation the brute force of the rabble or as a means for keeping alive their anti-foreign feelings. The impression left by the Chinese narrative that I have translated above is quite clear; the whole case was trumped up, and the mandarins saw through it perfectly but spoke in their report in a mysterious way about the bones, and recommended referring the case to Peking, either out of fear of offending the gentry or because they were themselves in thorough sympathy with the gentry. The monstrosities connected with Orphanages have come to be a perfect nightmare with the Chinese people. I have before

me as I write the testimony of an eye-witness to the appearance of one of the houses of the Wesleyan Mission in Wusueh after the late riot. The ceiling of the upper storey had been inspected by means of a ladder. On the ground floor the boards of one of the rooms had been fired and a large aperture made. Below the ground floor the ventilators outside had been torn open as though search had been made for missing infants, and the lath and plaster walls in all rooms where they were to be found had been pierced. The mission safe had baffled the ingenuity of the rioters but they had done their best to open it, for it at once suggested itself to their minds that probably eyes would be found inside it. One of the outer plates of the safe was broken and the handle was torn off. Finally it was carried to the *yamen* and sealed by the magistrate, who kept it till it could be sent to Hankow where the Consul wisely insisted on a mandarin being present when it was opened. Now it must be remembered that in Wusueh there was not, and never had been, any orphanage in connection with the Wesleyan Mission although the Roman Catholics have been in the habit of forwarding babies from Wusueh to their orphanage in Kiukiang. Whence comes this widespread belief of the Chinese common people in the scooping out of eyes, the employment of brains as medicine, the mutilation of children for vile purposes? It filters down from the *literati* to the officials and to the lower classes; and the statements contained in the *皇朝經世文編* are exactly calculated to keep the belief alive in the minds of those members of the upper classes who are capable of believing them. The account given in these books of the charges against the Roman Catholic orphanages are the things that would impress the minds of such people, for they are given at length and with a minuteness of detail which makes many of them untranslatable on account of their filthiness. The considerations urged on the other side would carry no conviction to any one who needed to be convinced that the charges were false. The editor gives an account of a conversation he had with a priest as to the presence of girls in considerable numbers in the orphanages while there were few if any boys. "The priest had no answer to give," he says. "He evaded my enquiries or made up excuses that were palpably false." He gives his readers the impression that there was some underhand work going on which the priest would fain conceal, by which a far larger number of girls were being taken in, than could possibly be disposed of as the Catholics profess to dispose of them, viz. by marriage to Christians.

I have attempted in these papers to give some idea of the contents of certain chapters in the collection of Blue Books which I have been criticising. My account of course only deals with one side of this collection, but that side is a very important side. So long as the collection is allowed to circulate in its present form it must do infinite mischief. At the same time it would require a very careful and thorough examination to say what parts of it ought to be suppressed. A demand for the suppression of any part of it would at once raise a very difficult question, viz.: What about the parts that remain? I have come across many passages that I regard as being very objectionable, but if they stood by themselves I do not think any one would have a right to require that they should be suppressed. If however a demand is made that certain parts of the work should be expunged on account of their being false and injurious, the natural inference in the Chinese mind would be that the parts which are not objected to are not regarded as objectionable. It is not the duty of Christian Governments to require that every assault on the Christian faith should be forbidden, but in my opinion Christian Governments would put themselves into a very false position if, while requiring that some of the statements these books

contain should be suppressed, they left the Chinese with the impression that they regard other statements which are highly dishonouring to Christ as being unimportant. Once more, it would not be right to demand that the Chinese should never criticise unfavourably the arrogance and high-handed dealings of certain foreign missionaries which they have sometimes had good reason to complain of. At the same time it would not be an easy task for any Government, while requiring that false and libellous statements should be withdrawn, to say of certain other strong denunciations of certain individuals—"These may be allowed to remain." I trust that some solution of the difficulties now suggested may be found which may result in the re-editing of this—in many respects valuable—collection of books in such a form that it will be unobjectionable to any right minded person.

F.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Shên-pao.

We have received further particulars of the salt likin riot in Fukien province. The place or town is Telhwa, 德化, not Changhua as was reported. The leader of the insurgents is named Chên, and has a force under his command on top of a hill outside the city, of some three thousand men. A large flag bears the words, 掃清安民, "Sweep away the Taching Dynasty and tranquillise the people." The insurgents are in rags, a grass rope round the waist taking the place of a belt, and a coarse straw hat serving as helmet. The military advisers are monks. Under the pretence of opposing the likin squeezes on salt the force was formed. Incense for success was offered in the Taisan Temple before the standard was unfurled. The first expedition was directed against the salt likin office, which was stormed and burnt. The likin deputy with his assistants took to their heels on the first intimation of danger. One unfortunate, however, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who nailed his hands and feet to a board and cut him up piecemeal. The victim was considered to have been made a sacrifice to the flag, which by the characters written thereon expresses the cause of the rising. The magistrate Chow had given over his seal to the new magistrate Shao, two days previous to the trouble, but had not yet time to move out of the *yamen*. Shao was staying in the examination hall. When the insurgents, flushed with success, made a complete circuit around the city, they were met with stubborn resistance on the part of the deputy magistrate Yü, who raised a volunteer force of about 1,000 strong, and repulsed every attempt to take the walls by assault. For three days the city held out while local roughs were persistently spreading the rumour among the inhabitants that the city cannons could not be fired, and that the guns of the besiegers were most deadly in effect. The people were terribly scared and at the same time provisions ran short. Agitated by fear and harassed by hunger, the defenders nobly stood to their post in the desperate hope of an early rescue by Imperial troops. The insurgents seized a favourable moment to send a large force, under cover of their own fire, to storm the defence. The walls were low and were easily scaled. A bloody struggle ensued, resulting in favour of the attacking party. The leader was the first one to leap over, and rushing straight to the magistrate's *yamen* he first liberated all the prisoners and then searched for the magistrate Chow and his family; but without success, as he and his family were conveyed in safety out of the city by a certain master-of-arts who cut a road through the encircling enemy. The deputy magistrate was last seen fighting hand to hand against overwhelming foes, disputing every inch of ground. Nothing is known so far as to his fate, but his wretched

family was captured and taken to the mountains. The higher authorities, on learning the report from the magistrate Shao, had despatched over 1,000 soldiers to the place. The latest intelligence is that the insurgents have left the city, and are encamped on the hill.

Hupao.

A man was arrested for attempting to cut out the seals of the Viceroy and the Governor of Wuchang from the proclamations relative to the recent riots. When examined, the accused pleaded that his mother was suffering from ague and fever and he had been told that the seals of high officials were efficacious in driving away the evil spirit who was causing the sickness. He swore he had no other object in stealing the seals than that of curing his mother. As the ignorant and superstitious class of Chinese are known to have a great deal of faith in the virtue of seals for exorcising devils, the Magistrate was inclined to believe the defence, so set up, but just at that time another man was taken into custody on an exactly similar charge. A new examination will be necessary, although there can be no earthly reason, except the one assigned, for stealing the seals. If any criminal object is in view, copies of the seals can easily be made from the old envelopes, containing despatches issued by the Governor-General and Governor, which are always stamped with the seals of the office, at a slight cost.

While the students were rushing into the Wuchang examination hall for the last competition, an errand boy nine years old was trampled to death and horribly mutilated. The crowd was so dense that it was impossible to extricate the body until the space was cleared.

Two suspicious-looking characters were arrested in the Hankow settlement. They were Hunan men wearing short dresses, each with a pistol on his person. They claimed that they were soldiers from Hunan coming to Hupeh for their pay, and that they were attracted by the beauties of the concession to have a look at it. They were sent to the native authorities.

Lord Li, Minister to Japan, left the Japanese mail at Woosung and started for his native place by merchant steamer to spend his hundred days in mourning.

The *Paoning* and *Kaichi* of the Nanyang Squadron are now being repaired in the Kiangnan Arsenal docks.

Shên-pao.

A sneak thief was captured on board the *Kiangyung* at Wuhu. During his examination the Magistrate asked him whether he belonged to or knew any of the Kolao members. The accused stoutly denied any connection with the society, but asked to be given a chance of spotting some of its members, as he could recognise several of them. He was accordingly given in charge to the steamer-patrolling deputy to do detective work. The other day a man, apparently with a good conscience, was arrested in answer to the sign made by the thief-detective, and on being examined acknowledged his complicity with the Kolao. The authorities are on the track of other members who have been implicated.

H.E. Kang, the Governor of Kiangsu, is about to make the yearly inspection of the provincial military departments. All the soldiers are now having extra drills, marchings and counter-marchings, in preparation for the grand review.

A telegram was received from Hankow stating that a fire occurred in the Chinese portion of that city on the 26th inst. destroying over a thousand houses. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a cook with his fire. No disturbance or robbery took place.

Piracy is again rife along the coast near Amoy, after having subsided a little upon the capture and execution of fourteen sea rovers in the spring. Three days before the mid-autumn festival, a merchant junk

heavily laden, while proceeding to Amoy was followed by a strange craft which imitated all the junk's movements. The crew at first took no notice of the manoeuvres of the stranger, which kept on edging nearer and nearer. When the vessels were close together the junkmen called out to the crew of the unknown boat to keep clear and avoid a collision, but the reply was a fire bomb, followed by several men, with cutlasses and pistols. The junk's sailercargo was killed on the spot and one sailor leaped overboard and was drowned. The rest of the crew and the lowdah were tied to the masts. While this was going on, a patrol boat was tranquilly sailing about, looking out for pirates, never dreaming that the scourges of the sea were so close at hand. After dividing the booty the pirates anchored their prize and drove the crew on shore, themselves sailing away immediately over the trackless sea. The authorities despatched many boats in pursuit but all returned without effecting their object.

Hupao.

H. E. Liu, the Customs Taotai of Tientsin, has retired on account of mourning for his mother. The Viceroy has ordered Li Hing-yuh to act in his place.

The military academy gave an exhibition of a captive balloon on the 18th, with great success. Many high civil and military officials attended.

Shên-pao.

Two prisoners were executed at Ngankin for robbery and murder. One of them was a Ma'omedan. While on the way to the execution ground the prisoners did not in the least seem to fear their coming death, but laughed and sang loudly.

Much agitation is disturbing Foochow, and especially Makiang (Pagoda Anchorage). Several deputies of the Arsenal have removed to places of safety. It was on every one's tongue that the Kolao Hui members intended to seize the Arsenal and the two gunboats that are being built. Two of the Society members were apprehended with arms and guns in their possession, and this appeared to confirm the rumours. The people were thrown into intense excitement and the Viceroy has despatched a special deputy to inquire into the cause of the trouble.

The Shanghai city magistrate has received orders to capture a notorious Kolao member, Chên Kin-lung, who has been hiding in this port for some time. All the city detectives and runners were let loose and the suspect was steadily traced to Soochow. When found and told that he was arrested, Chên drew a long knife to intimidate the officers, but was speedily overpowered. He was conveyed in a special steam launch to Shanghai and locked up in the *yamen*.

The Taotai has formally stated that no opium shops will be permitted in and about Siew-i, as such places generally harbour evil characters. The patrolling deputy, however, discovered, the other night, two shops violating the order. The proprietors got two hundred blows each, and all the belongings of the shops, such as opium, divans, pipes, lamps, etc., were confiscated.

THE TYPHOON.

TWO STEAMERS ASHORE AT SWATOW—GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

Several of the local steamers experienced the typhoon of the 22nd inst. with more or less damaging results. The Douglas steamer *Hailong* came through it, but fortunately with no further damage than having one of her boats stove in. The steamers *Nanshan* and *Borneo*, less fortunate, were driven ashore at Swatow, where the typhoon was felt very severely. The *Borneo* went in for shelter, but dragged her anchors and went ashore so badly

that it is supposed there will be a good deal of difficulty in getting her off. It is considered not unlikely that she will have to remain where she is till next spring tides. The *Nanshan's* position is not so bad. The *Fokien* was engaged to tow the *Borneo* off yesterday. An attempt was made in the afternoon at high water but with what success we are not aware. Both steamers were lightening by discharging coal. The damage done at Swatow is reported to be serious. Indeed the storm is said to have been the worst that has been experienced there for a score of years. About thirty junks were driven ashore and about a thousand smaller craft are piled up on the river banks, most of them smashed into matchwood. What the loss of life has been we have not yet ascertained. At the back of Swatow a large number of boats took shelter while the wind was blowing from the N.E. and when it shifted to S.W. they were of course driven upon the beach. The jetties have been almost entirely destroyed; the Launch Co. have lost one of their launches, and Jardine's Sugar House launch was driven ashore and broken up. All the gardens at Swatow have been wrecked, and the trees where they have not been uprooted have been stripped bare. The bungalow of the Commissioner of Customs, on Double Island, has been very much damaged. The centre of the typhoon appears to have passed over the Lammocks.

The *Hailong* left Amoy at 5 p.m. on the 22nd. There was then a strong N.E. breeze blowing. Towards night heavy squalls and rain were experienced, the weather getting gradually worse and worse. At 3 a.m. on the 23rd the ship was hove to near the Lammocks and then went slowly ahead. The wind was then from the east and was blowing with terrific force. At 8.30 a.m. it fell suddenly calm. The ship wallowed about a good deal, taking seas over the rail. Hundreds of small birds, moths and gadflies alighted on the decks. At 9 a.m. the wind sprang up suddenly from the S.W. with great force. The ship was hove to again until 2 p.m., when the weather moderated and she proceeded full speed ahead.

LAMMOCKS LIGHT DAMAGED.

The following is an extract from the report of the s.s. *Airlie*, which arrived to-day from Kobe:—Left Kobe on the night of the 18th instant, proceeded through the Inland sea, passed Tung Ying on the night of the 22nd and Lammocks Island at 7 p.m. the 24th, arrived at Hongkong 1 p.m. the 25th. Experienced variable winds and fine weather through the Inland sea. From the Goto Islands had fine weather and fresh north-west wind to lat. 28° N., bar. 30', therm. 78. Thence to Dodd Island had strong winds from North to N.E.; with heavy swell from S.S.E. Barom. 30.2, therm. 78. Noon September 23rd, heavy squalls from E.N.E. with thick rainy weather. Hove to on starboard tack. Barom. 29.82. At 2.30 p.m. wind hauled to S.E. with fierce squalls and heavy swell from southward. Barom. 29.72. At midnight the wind blew strong from S. by E. with frequent heavy squalls. Barom. 29.67. Thursday, September 24th, at 4 a.m. wind shifted to S.W., weather clearing. Barom. 29.61. Proceeded on the voyage and had moderate winds and fine weather to arrival. September 24th, at 4.30 p.m. stopped and spoke American barque *Emma T. Crowell*, 1,096 tons, Captain Pendleton, from Shanghai to Hongkong in ballast; at anchor 12 miles N. E. of Lammock Islands: the vessel experienced the thick of the typhoon the day before and had to cut away her masts to save going on shore, only the three lower masts with fore and main yards left. At 7 p.m. same day, in answer to a signal from the Lammocks, stopped and received a letter and information to the effect that the typhoon had swept over the island the day previous, doing much damage and injuring the apparatus from which the danger light

(red) is exhibited, so that the light at present is not to be depended on.—*China Mail*.—25th Sept.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUMMARY CIVIL COURT.

Shanghai, 25th September.

Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO.,
LTD. v. SMYTHE.

This was an action to recover \$27 for carriage hire, from Mr. F. Smythe, a member of the Willard Opera Company.

Defendant stated that he brought from Hongkong a letter of introduction to Mr. Mayne of the Horse Bazaar, from Mr. Maclean of Hongkong, the letter stating that defendant and his wife (known professionally as Miss Alice St. John) were to have anything they wanted from the Horse Bazaar. When defendant was presented with a bill for \$42 he was very much surprised. He subsequently saw Mr. Mayne, who agreed to take \$30. Defendant had since paid \$15.

His Honour gave judgment for \$15 and costs.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO. v. ZEPLIN.

This was another claim in respect of carriage hire, for \$99.99, against Mr. T. Zeplin, musical conductor of the Willard Company.

Defendant did not appear, and judgment was entered for the amount claimed, with costs.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 25th September.

Before R. W. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

R. v. CHURCHER.

Alfred Churcher, of the ship *Hilaria*, was charged with being absent without leave since 2 p.m. on the 23rd.

Accused said the captain gave him leave on the 23rd to go on shore to see the Consul. Accused went on shore but did not return till the night of the 24th.

Capt. Allen, who proved the case, said accused came on board that morning, but flatly refused to do any work.

Churcher had nothing to say except that he wished to leave the ship, but his Worship pointed out that as prisoner had signed articles he could not leave the ship unless the captain was willing to let him go.

A week's imprisonment and to be put on board the ship.

26th September.

R. v. MALROOK AND OTHERS.

Five Seedy-boys employed as coal trimmers on the P. and O. steamer *Shanghai* were charged with refusal of duty since the 21st.

Accused all said they were sick and unable to work.

Capt. Tillard said the affair was a conspiracy to get him to transfer the men to another ship, so that they might return to Bombay.

His Worship said he had a certificate from the doctor of the ship, to the effect that accused were all fit for duty. As they refused to go back to their work, they would go to prison for a week or until such time as the ship sailed, if before the expiry of the sentence; and they would have to pay the cost of substitutes from the 21st to the day on which they themselves returned to work.

28th September.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

R. v. MASON.

Charles W. Mason was brought up in custody, on a warrant charging him that he "did on or about the 13th instant have in his possession or under his control five pounds weight or thereabouts of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted. Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Yü, a deputy appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking, were present in Court during the hearing of the case.

Upon his Worship taking his seat,

The Crown Advocate said—I have been instructed by H.M. Minister, through H.M. Consul-General, to prosecute in this case. I only received my instructions yesterday, and therefore I shall not be prepared to go on with the case now; I shall prove Mr. Mason's arrest and then apply for a remand. The charge is stated in the warrant (which the Crown Advocate then read). This is under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, section 4, sub-section 1, as follows:—"Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under such circumstances as give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he has not made it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and the explosive substance shall be forfeited." I may point out that under sub-section 2 it is open to the prisoner himself to be called, sworn, examined and cross-examined as an ordinary witness in the case if he thinks fit, so as to explain the circumstances under which he had the explosive in his possession.

The Crown Advocate then called

Thomas Miller Wilson, who said—I am a British subject and an inspector of Municipal police. I received the warrant (produced) on the 26th inst. and executed it at 1.15 p.m., when I arrested the prisoner at the Central Hotel as he was coming from the dining room.

The Crown Advocate—Did you state the substance of the charge against him?

Witness—I showed him the warrant. He read it himself, and said he had been expecting it for some few days.

The Crown Advocate—Are you aware whether witnesses can be produced if there is a remand?

Witness—Yes, I believe so. The room occupied by the prisoner was not searched, but it was locked up and I have the key in my possession.

The Crown Advocate—I now apply for a remand until Monday next, 5th October.

His Worship (to accused):—You have heard what has been said and what the Crown Advocate has applied for. Have you anything to say?

Accused—No, I have nothing to say.

His Worship—You are not represented by counsel?

Accused—No.

His Worship—Very well, there will be a remand.

The Crown Advocate—The inspector has just stated that the prisoner's room is locked up, and that the inspector has the key. I would suggest that the police take possession of the prisoner's effects for safe custody, unless he has anything to say to the contrary.

His Worship (to accused)—Have you any objection to that?

Accused—No, I have no objection. Do you mean the things are to be left in the hotel or taken to the police station?

His Worship—To some safe place, so that the police will be responsible for them.

Accused—No, I have no objection.

Prisoner was then remanded till Monday, October 5th, at 10 o'clock.

30th September.

R. v. CAREY AND WICKSBURG.

Albert Carey and John Wicksburg, sailors belonging to the ship *Frankistan*, were charged with refusal of duty.

Accused both pleaded guilty, stating that they were not satisfied with the ship and that they wished to leave her.

The captain stated that accused had made no complaint to him.

Imprisonment for fourteen days with hard labour and to be put on board the ship.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 28th September.

Before Messrs. M. von LOEHK, *Vice-Consul*, and SIEBS and LEMKE, *Assessors*.

HUNG TAH v. SCHLICHTING.

This was an adjourned hearing of a cross suit in which the Hung Tah firm of piece goods and foreign sundries dealers sought to recover Tls. 716.90 from H. Schlichting, merchant and commission agent, in respect of four unsettled transactions, known between the parties as the "Blue," "Chains," "Scarlet" and "Green" accounts, for merchandise consisting of watch-chains and dyes of various colours imported by defendant for plaintiff.

Mr. Parkes, solicitor (for Mr. H. S. Wilkinson), appeared for the plaintiff.

* Plaintiff now produced a written statement admitting the receipt of 50 cases on one account, in corroboration of defendant's contention, but adding that defendant had been paid for 62 cases.

Defendant said he had credited plaintiff with the balance of 12 cases.

Defendant's late comrade and shroff were called, but were unable to give any evidence as to the number of cases handed over to plaintiff.

The Vice-Consul, after consulting with the assessors, gave judgment for the defendant. He said the plaintiff's written statement was an admission of what he had previously denied; and as Mr. Rief, who had gone into the accounts, had stated that Mr. Schlichting's books and accounts were correct, the Court must accept defendant's version.

Judgment for defendant, with costs.

SHE PUT IT IN THE CUPBOARD.

What a weary thing it is to be ill, especially for a long time. You are tired of advice, tired of trying this, that, and the other, tired of fancying your are a trifle better, tired of taking precautions against getting worse. You are tired of pain, and half believe the sooner you are under the ground the better for you, and the more agreeable to your friends.

Here's a little story. A woman told it lately. She says:

[COPY.]

"I, Mary Jones, of 3, Galton Street, Great Howard Street, Liverpool, declare as follows:

"I have suffered all my life from weakness of the stomach and sluggish liver. I was always tired and languid, and often troubled with bilious headache. My appetite was poor. I never had desire for food, and what I did eat did not digest properly. I had always a bad taste in my mouth, and a slimy scum would cover my mouth and teeth, and so bad was this that I was obliged to rinse it away before eating. When I was in my teens I was very weakly and would faint after sitting down to my meals. I had trembling at the heart, with a heavy weight at the chest, pain at my side, and a strange giddy

feeling would come over me. When out walking in the street I used to have to stand and rest for fear of falling. I was also so weak that when going about my work I often had to sit down and rest. At times I had a bad cough and pain in my lungs. I saw doctor after doctor, and was under medical treatment for more than twelve years. One doctor said I was suffering from an enlargement of the liver, another said I had heart disease, a third said my lungs were congested and that I could not recover. Thinking I was now in a consumption, I went to a consumptive hospital and was under treatment there for some time. The doctors, after sounding my chest, told me I was in a decline, and that my left lung was congested. They gave me cod-liver oil and other medicines, but I got on better.

"In July, 1890, after a bad fainting I became so bad I had to take to my bed, and was attended by three doctors for a month. The first doctor who saw me said I could not recover. I had intense pains in my stomach, and could get nothing to pass my bowels. Various means were tried and found useless. I could take liquid food only and was fast sinking, my case being considered hopeless by both the physician and the nurse. At this time it was that my husband heard through Mr. Parry, the chemist in Great Howard Street, of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and we were presented with a book which described a case just like mine having been cured by it. My husband procured a bottle of this medicine and I began taking it. After a few doses I passed a motion as black as coal and experienced great relief and shortly after felt as if I wanted something to eat. When the doctor called the next day he could see a marked change in me and said, 'Mrs. Jones, we have given you the right medicine at last.' He thought it was his last bottle that had worked the change, whereas the nurse had put the medicine in the cupboard untouched. I went on with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and to the delight of my husband, father, and nurse I never looked behind me. All the pain at the heart and chest gradually left me, and in a fortnight I was strong enough to be removed to the seaside, and have ever since been in good health.

"I never felt so well in my life as I do now. All my friends consider the cure as a miraculous one, and I wish others to know by what means my life was saved. I am willing that Messrs. A. J. White, Limited, shall make whatever use they may think fit of this statement, and I hereby authorise them to do so.

"Dated this 3rd April, 1891.

"(Signed) Mrs. Jones."

There was nothing "miraculous" about this lady's recovery, although it may have been, and indeed it was remarkable. But it was all along the straight lines of nature. She had suffered all her life from indigestion and dyspepsia, and her other ailments arose from that, and that alone. She could not digest her food, and the whole system was perishing from the poison in the stomach and from lack of nutrition. Mother Siegel's Syrup did its own work, it cleansed away the corrupted matter and set the digestive organs (the liver, stomach, and bowels) in natural operation, and immediate improvement and final recovery followed as necessary consequences.

Especially should the reader notice the close resemblance between the symptoms of dyspepsia and those of consumption, through which most unhappy mistakes are constantly made. Never conclude you have consumption until you are sure it isn't dyspepsia. The chances are that the result will be the same as in Mrs. Jones' case.

(4) 2, 9 & 16oc 338

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Vladimir*, for Vladivostok—Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Krogh.

Per str. *Ozuz*, for Japan—Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Calbeck and Capt. Martin.

Per str. *Empress of India*, for Yokohama, &c.—Mrs. Irene Ransome, Capts. Dunn and

Dumbleton, Lieut. Lowring, Messrs. B. Marshall, W. Ellis and L. Barff.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. E. H. Duus, Wm. Dufour and C. A. L. Dunn. For Kobe—Messrs. Siebs, Mrs. Edkins, Misses (2) Noel, Mrs. Hext and Mr. J. H. Jones. For Paris—Mr. André Lecomte.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Nanking—Dr. and Mrs. Jellison and Rev. C. W. Longden. For Chinkiang—Mr. G. Moule.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Chinkiang—Mr. Lu Chow.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. C. Deighton Braysher. For Tientsin—H. E. G. Lemaire, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mons. Hofman.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Rev. and Mrs. Chapin and family, Messrs. Curtiss and Schmidt.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong—Major Hanney, Lt. G. S. Boyle, Dr. Lawson, Messrs. F. Maitland and Ram.

Per str. *Hashin*, for Foochow—Mr. A. Macpherson.

Per str. *Taiwo*, for Chinkiang—Dr. Bradley, n.s. and Pte. Johns. For Hankow—Mr. G. Breckwoldt.

Per str. *Lyemooon*, for Hongkong—Mr. Boetel.

Per str. *Cathay*, for Hongkong—The Willard Opera Company. For London—Mrs. H. Millar and Mrs. Prothero.

Per str. *Chingwo*, for Foochow—Rev. C. and Mrs. Hartwell and Miss E. J. Nooson.

Per str. *Hainyü*, for Tientsin—Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Misses Keane and Sterling, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Per str. *Choyang*, for Swatow—Mrs. Dawson and child.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, for Kiukiang—Mr. K. A. Allen. For Wuhu—Rev. H. Nichols, Misses Funk, Morley and Murray.

Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Mr. Rotermund.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Hankow—Sister Mary. For Kiukiang—Mr. Bunese.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Rohilla*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Liddell, 2 infants and amah, Misses Insoll and Ingless, Messrs. Begg and St. Croix. From Singapore—Mr. T. Brown. From Hongkong—Mr. Witte.

Per str. *Oxus*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. van Aalst and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith and Mr. Yen Hai-ming. From Singapore—Messrs. A. Thurburn and Schmidt. From Saigon—Messrs. Bergeret, Laurent and Lafond. From Hongkong—Mrs. Schutz and amah, Mrs. and Miss Carion and child, Mrs. and Miss Marques, Miss Oliveira, Mrs. Webster and 3 children, Abbé Lemonnier, Messrs. Remedios, Bernasconi and Girault.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver for Japan, &c.—Rev. and Mrs. Ashmore, son and daughter, Mrs. Bartlett and 2 children. Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Rt. Revs. E. J. and E. Bickersteth, Mrs. and Miss Bickersteth, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and 2 children, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Down, Rev. and Mrs. Dearing, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fauning, Rev. and Mrs. Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Capt. and Miss Forbes, Miss Gowan, Mr. R. and Misses (2) Gordon, Rev. and Mrs. C. Hartwell, Capt. and Mrs. Holland, Misses (2) Hoar, Miss Harrison, Mrs. and Master Harrison, Miss Keane, Rev. and Mrs. Longden, Mrs. Leech, Miss Lucas, Miss Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Mildeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Miss Murray, Miss Newton, Miss Stinson, Miss Starling, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Vouillemont, Col. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson, Misses (2) and Master Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldermine, Mr. and Mrs. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Stanard Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter, Messrs. W. G. Beattie, Bryan, Chambers, Carter, Cronise, W. H. Clarke, A. F. Clarke, W. W. Cheadle, Edwards, A. Dudgeon, Evans, Friedenthal, Gemmill, Geary, R. Gordon, F. W. Jenkins, Geo. Jamieson, F. W. King, Legg, Holl, J. B. Morris, H. Nichols, C. W. Nichols, Omrod, Sydney Parker, L. Richardson, F. W. Richardson, Rosenthal, Ryde, C. M. Smith, Steele, Sidebottom, Sabel, Scott, Thompson, O. T. Wilson, Woodman, B. C. Weldand R. H. Weld.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen and 2

children, Misses Christiansen and Richardson, Mrs. Kadota, Dr. Sayre, Messrs. E. French, Rothermundt, Sleeman, Nesbitt, Elisalde, Brun and Garwood.

Per str. *Atashi*, from Nagasaki—Mrs. Dallas and children.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Moule.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Air and Mr. Beck.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Mr. Laidrich.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tientsin—Mr. Donovan.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Dawson and child.

Per str. *Choyang*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn and 4 children.

Per str. *Empress of India*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Bradlee Smith and child, Major and Mrs. Daniell and child Mr. and Mrs. Jose, Messrs. A. E. Döwler, Rogers, T. G. Gowland, G. R. Heath, George, B. Dodwell, J. C. H. Terry, J. Lawson, Kwok Ching, and Jose Portersach, Misses A. Garland, S. Garland, Malcolm, Coleman, Harrison, Jervis and Gordon.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Newchwang—Mrs. Hickey. From Chefoo—Mrs. W. S. Jackson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Miss Inveen.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. Berschoerd Rustuvaldy.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. Seymour. From Kiukiang—Mr. Smith. From Nanking—Dr. Jellison. From Chinkiang—Mr. Kindblad.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Shaw and 2 children, Mrs. Harris and child, Dr. Greig, Messrs. Jensen and Laidlaw.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mrs. and Mr. Lister.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Prothero.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Mr. Mason.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Dr. Bradley, R.N. and 2 sailors.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Mr. Walshe.

Per str. *Taku*, from Chefoo and Newchwang—Miss Tanberg.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Chefoo and Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, 2 children and European nurse and Mr. Hoyer.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. Haseguchi (Japanese Consul), wife, 2 children, 2 maids and 2 servants, Messrs. Hatow (Interpreter) and Florid. From Chinkiang—Messrs. Crosskey and Seitz.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mr. H. Hobson.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer		WIND.	Thermometer at 9 a.m.		Thermometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 a.m.	Atmospheric.		Force.	Dir.	At 9 a.m.	At 3 p.m.	
Sept 26	29.75	69.0	s.w.	2	69.0	68.5	76.0	66.0 R
27	29.88	70.5	s.w.	3	70.5	69.0	71.0	66.0 C.
28	29.55	73.0	s.	2	73.0	71.0	77.0	68.0 C.
29	29.92	71.0	s.	3	71.0	70.0	79.0	68.0 O.
30	29.99	83.0	w.s.w.	3	83.0	80.0	71.0	58.0 B.
Oct. 1	30.00	62.0	"	2	62.0	54.0	69.0	57.0 B.
2	30.05	64.0	West	2	64.0	61.0	72.0	59.0 B.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Miike, large; Miike, small.

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Small lots for bunkers can be delivered on board the steamers coming alongside of the S. & H. & J.'s Associated Wharves and the China Merchants Central and Lower Wharves and Pootung Wharves.

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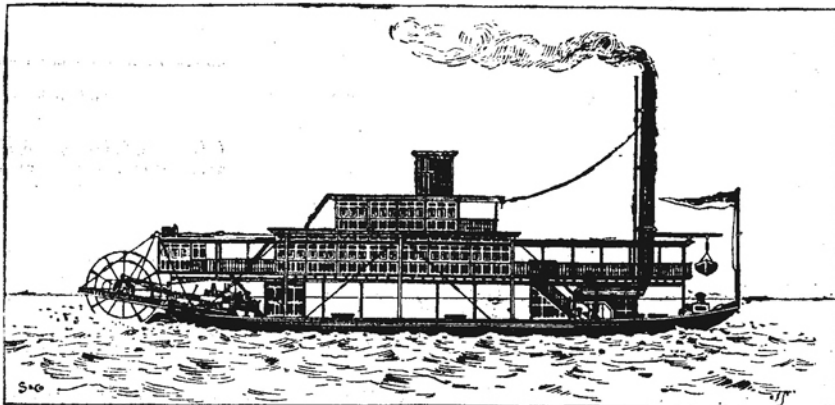
Y. WOYEDA,

Manager.

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Shanghai, 1st Sept., 1888.

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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. YARROW have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world. Vessels on this system are constructed, when required, to draw as little as 6 inches. Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Lakes.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of rivetting up and launching.

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8th May, 1891.

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IRISH

Fish Napkins, 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Dinner Napkins, 5s. 6d. per dozen.
Table Cloths, 2 yard square, 2s. 11d., 2½ by 3 yards, 5s. 11d. each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11d. each.
Real Irish Linen Sheet, fully-bleached, 2 years wide, 1s. 11d. per yard.
Roller Towelling, 3½d. per yard.
Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard.
Linen Dusters, 3s. 3d.; Glass Cloths, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard.
Strong Huckaback Towels, 4s. 4d. per dozen.

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TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN

Robinson & Cleaver, Belfast.

10th April, 1891.

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THE Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager is assisted by an efficient Lady Staff and the accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bathroom and every convenience.

Board & Lodging per day (1 person) \$ 5.00
do. " week do. 30.00
do. " month do. 90.00
do. " day for married couples occupying one room 7.50
do. per week 45.00
do. " month 135.00

Sitting Rooms extra.

Monthly and Fortnightly Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at reduced rates.

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28th July, 1891.

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

1514 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1891.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST JANUARY, 1890,
£10,075,212 17s. 2d.

	£	s.
I.—Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	
Subscribed	2,750,000	
Paid-up Capital	687,500	0 0
II.—Fire Funds	2,694,285	19 10
III.—Life and Annuity Funds, 6,693,426	17 4	
	£10,075,212	17 2
Revenue Fire Branch	1,363,356	9 6
Life & Annuity Branches	806,998	14 2
	£2,170,355	3 8

THE accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other. Insurance against Fire effected at current rates.

J. A. BALLARD,

Agent.

22se-92 741 Shanghai, 22nd Sept., 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 1st October, 1891.

PIECE GOODS.—The extensive business reported last week in American Goods has been followed by a few more transactions in the same articles, but of minor importance, otherwise the market has been oppressively quiet. But for the almost contemptuous silence with which the dealers treat the subject, one would be inclined to attribute this quietness to the complications with which the Government has become involved with Foreign Powers and the uncertainty of the course of future events. Apparently, however, they have not the slightest apprehension of anything occurring to interfere, to any appreciable extent, with their trade, and the large engagements which they have entered into, covering the next six months, should certainly be some surety for their faith. Clearances continue to go on most satisfactorily for all parts of the country, and, although trade may have been interrupted for a day or two in some of the disturbed districts, no mention has ever been made of any losses being sustained. In fact, the most serious enemy has been the swarms of locusts which have visited the Yangtze valley, but the energetic steps taken seem to have somewhat abated this scourge and partially saved the crops. The Newchwang market is well supplied with goods, prices in some cases have suffered rather severely and the dealers are now waiting for fresh orders. Tientsin was beginning to show some life, but unfortunately, according to private advices, the native merchants have been rather at logger-heads amongst themselves, and carrying on their old game of underselling one another, causing quiet a commotion in prices—*Indian Head Sheetings*, for instance, which had just previously been selling at \$2.85, dropping to \$2.75, but have since recovered to \$2.80, and in the same way *Piedmont Sheetings* (*Eagle and Flag* chop) fell from \$2.48 to \$2.40, being now \$2.42. This, of course, does not have a strengthening effect on prices here, and still further delays the relief we have expected for our market from this quarter. Meanwhile exchange has declined a half penny since my last, and the Manchester market is steady to firm, so that Importers are endeavouring to obtain a little better value for their holdings, which, however, buyers are loath to give.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—The small business done does not amount to more than 15,000 pieces, as reported, but prices show a slight improvement. Sales are, *Red Hawk* \$1.12½, *Single Bell* \$1.17½, *Double Bell* \$1.20, *Blue Dragon* \$1.24½, *Two Lion* \$1.26, *Two Anchor* \$1.29, *Blue Fish* \$1.30, *Blue 2 Dragon and Bell* \$1.42½, *Blue Goose* \$1.44, *Green 8 Ponies* \$1.49, *Green 2 Tea Caddy* \$1.59, *Green Dragon and 5 Men* \$1.60, *Spir* \$1.61 and *Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men* \$1.82½. Of course this does not represent all the transactions that have taken place, some of the buyers, however, are in the habit of requesting that their purchases are not quoted, evidently being afraid that the cheap prices might attract competitors! Most Importers are holding out for an advance, which should certainly be obtainable, seeing the enhanced cost of replacing and the more moderate stocks. There is not much change at Auction. Common have improved slightly, the supply being somewhat curtailed, other qualities are steady.

Light Weights.—A further advance is noticeable in the auction chops, but no private transactions are mentioned.
Heavy Weights.—Here, also, there is scarcely anything to report, the two sales published being, *Green 5 Men* \$1.78 and *Black and Gold Butterfly* \$2.05. The market is fairly steady, albeit some of the auction chops have declined one to two candareens.
12-lbs. 36-inch.—No transactions have taken place in these makes privately, and at auction prices are a shade easier.

White Shirtings.—The market continues in a very dull state and it is difficult to effect sales—however 13,000 pieces have found buyers apparently, namely:—*Gold Wheatear* \$1.58, *Blue Butterfly* \$1.70 and *Taiiping Eagle* \$1.82, while 5,000 pieces good medium 64-reed were placed at \$1.45. The advance at auction last week has scarcely been maintained in 64-reed, and 72-reed are all lower.

T-Cloths.—A small business has been done for Foochow at about \$1.25, the only other sale published being *Buffalo* at \$1.00. In heavy goods *Mandarin KK* 39-inch still sell at \$1.75. Prices are weak at auction.

Bombay.—Some *Yellow Lion* 6-lbs. at \$1.00 and *Red Dragon* 7-lbs. at \$1.10 are all that are reported.

Jeans.—*English.*—*Sin Wo Beaver* continues selling steadily at \$1.70. The few at auction are advancing. *American* have been sold out.

Drills.—*English.*—There is very little doing, the only sales reported being *Squirrel* \$2.05, *Blue Joss* at \$2.35 and *Crocodile and Beaver* \$2.55/57½.

American.—The market is quiet but steady, the transactions mentioned this week amounting to 16,500 pieces, as follows: *Bull's Head* \$2.40 and *Centaur* \$2.46.

Sheetings.—There is still nothing doing in *English* manufactures and only two small sales are mentioned in *American*, amounting to 7,000 pieces, namely, *Large Joss* \$2.35 and *Buck's Head* \$2.42½. In addition to these some forward business, to extent of 60,000 pieces, has been done on private terms.

Cotton Yarn.—*Bombay.*—There have been very few orders in the market, and, as the dealers will not buy in anticipation, it has been quiet and Importers show signs of weakness. No. 10s. have remained steady, but 16s. and 20s. are a quarter to half a tael lower. Sales amount to 2,911 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 30 bales—*Vithaldas* \$39.

No. 8s., 35 bales do. \$40.

No. 10s., 1,161 bales—*Ripon* \$42, *Bullock* \$43, *Union* \$43½, *Sooneri Mahal* and *Chefoo Mill* \$43½, *Anglo-Indian* and *Palki* \$44, *Greaves Cotton Co.* (*Gold Character*) and *Amjud Bagh* \$44½, *Framjee Petit*, *James Greaves* and *Imperial* \$45, *David* (*Bird chop*) \$45½, *Currimbhoy* \$45½, *Howard* and *Bullock* \$45½, *Connaught* \$46, *Tea Carrier* and *Wine Porter* \$47½.

No. 12s., 75 bales—*Union* \$43½ and *Anglo Indian* \$44.

No. 16s., 422 bales—*Wadia* \$51, *Union* \$51½, *Alexandra*, *Pagoda* and *David Mill* \$52, *Howard* and *Bullough*, *Currimbhoy* \$52½, *Wine Porter*, *Tea Carrier* and *Dragon* \$53, *Framjee Petit* and *Bombay Cotton Mill* \$53½.

No. 20s., 1,177 bales—*Dhun* \$50½/50½, *Dragon* and *Phoenix* \$51½, *Indo-China* and *Star of India*, *Ring* \$51½, *Amjud Bagh* and *Ripon* \$52, *Currimbhoy* \$53, *James Greaves* \$53½/53, *Imperial* \$53½/52½, *David Mill* \$53½, *Howard* and *Bullough* \$54½/54, *Tea Carrier* \$54½ and *Wine Porter* \$54½/54½.

3 fold 20s., 11 bales—*Vithaldas* \$64.

Fancy Goods.—Very little has occurred in this department during the interval, Exchange continuing to curtail the indent business and current demand is very slack. A small regular enquiry still exists for *Turkey Reds* of well known chops, but for new ones very low prices are paid. The few sales reported in this department are uninteresting, but I may mention, 500 pieces *Silked Shirtings* at \$1.90, 1,200 pieces *Creme Twills* \$1.95, *Black Brocades* \$2.10 and 5,000 dozen *Check Handkerchiefs* \$0.57½.

Woolens.—The supply of *Camlets* offered at auction this week was a very full one and consequently the prices, which were reported to have advanced in my last, are down again, but where the quantity has not been increased rates are steady. *Long Ells* are firmer at auction and *V Scarlet* continue steady privately at \$4.62½. *Lastings* have improved fully a mace per piece for *Black* at auction, while *J.M. No. 12* have sold privately at \$8.30, also showing an advance. *Spanish Stripes* are firm and this week show higher prices again for almost all chops.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Rieffeld's Report of 2nd October:—Business during the week has dragged along in the same quiet manner as previously reported, and there is very little likelihood of much improvement during the autumn.

LEAD.—Some 400 tons L.B., November-December shipment, have been done at \$3.95. "Spot" is worth \$4 to \$4.10.

RAILROADS.—Are a shade firmer, but the demand is not lively. Goods under contract are arriving in large quantities, and stocks are estimated at about 5,000 tons *Sohiers*, and about 4,000 tons of other brands. 100 tons *Sohiers*, "spot," were sold to a foreign speculator at \$1.87½ at which price there are more sellers.

OLD IRON.—During the last two weeks some 3,000 tons of various descriptions have arrived under contract, and natives are consequently not inclined to enter into fresh transactions. Sales on record are:—50 tons *Cart Tyres*, "to arrive," at \$1.85½; 16 tons *Cable Wire* at \$1.90; 25 tons *New Bar Cuttings* at \$1.80.

TINPLATES.—100 boxes I. C. W., "to arrive" shortly, were sold at \$4.10, and 500 boxes, 3 months' delivery at \$3.90.

STEEL AND SPLITTER.—Nothing of importance has been done under this heading.

STRAITS TIN.—Is selling in fair quantities at quotations.

JAPAN COPPER.—Small sales are making at \$14.60.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Sales "to arrive" are reported of 60 cases, 14 to 32 oz., *Vivians* at \$16.75, and 45 cases 16 to 24 oz., *P.B. Muniz* at \$16.60.

CAMAGON WOOD AND EBONY.—Nothing doing, with inquiry at quotations.

SANDALWOOD.—Is in good demand at \$5.20 to \$5.50.

MATCHES.—No fresh business reported, quotations are unchanged.

SOAP.—Liverpool is selling at quotations. 1,500 boxes, ea. 50-lbs., have been sold at \$1.47½.

WINDOW GLASS.—1,000 boxes, 4 B, have been done at \$2.30, and 45 cases Coloured at \$5.30.

NEEDLES.—No business on record.

DYES AND COLOURS.—*Emerald Green* has been contracted for to some extent at up to \$22 per case. Sales on record are:—1,000 tins

Violet, House chop at 16½ cands; 20 cases *Prussian Blue* at \$30; 10,000 tins *Scarlet*, various chops at \$17½; 1,000 tins *Crystal Green* (at auction) at \$13½; 1,000 bottles do. do. at 6 cands; 1,500 bottles each 8 oz., *Scarlet*, at auction at 15½ cands; 4,000 bottles each 2 oz., *Scarlet*, at auction at 4 cands.

UMBRELLAS.—Good quality 26" 12-ribs Alpaca are selling at \$4 67½.

WORM TABLETS.—At auction 200 cases, slightly damaged, were sold at 37½ to 40½ cents, and privately 30 cases with patent tops, in good condition, were taken at 60 to 65 cents.

TIN BASINS.—Several hundred cases have been done at \$22 50 to \$23 25.

CLOCKS.—At auctions, the following sales have been made: 50 cases Jokers at \$16.50 to \$17 per dozen; 50 cases, Table Clocks, 8 days, at \$2.20 to \$2.35 ea.; 10 cases, 14 days, Wall Clocks, at \$2.50 a.

Kerosene Oil.—With regard to this important article of Import the *North-China Daily News* says:—"A movement of considerable importance to the local kerosene trade has just taken place, we are informed. In view of the large stock and the purchases which have been made of cargo 'to arrive' and for delivery within the next two or three months, the guild of native oil dealers has found it necessary to take steps to enhance the market price by preventing further excessive imports. It is understood that members of the guild have bound themselves to buy no more cargo which is on the way, until the consumption is more on a par with the imports; to deal only in 'spot' cargo or that which has already been purchased 'to arrive'; and to establish a standard quotation for the article." Business has been almost entirely confined to sales among natives.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa, new \$330/355, old \$63½/406; Patna, new \$358; Benares \$358 new, \$345.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Buckill's Circular of 1st October.—London telegrams dated 29th September report the Silk market dull. Deliveries of China to the 28th September, 1,009 bales.

RAW SILKS.—We have had an active market and settlements for the mail reach 3,000 bales. Prices are firm and for some Medium and Common sorts an advance of \$1½ to \$2½ per picul has been established.

TSATLEES.—About 1,700 bales have changed hands, and the demand continues fair. Red Pagoda II were settled at \$362½, Blue Elephants at \$335, Gold Elephants at \$305 a 307½, Mountain IV at \$295 and Gold Kili at \$257½ a 290.

TAYSAMS.—Settlements reach 250 bales. White Kahing Gold Lion Extra I \$310, 9 x 12 Moss Double Butterfly II \$252½.

YELLOW SILKS are in fair demand and about 300 bales have changed owners. Owing to scarcity Szechuen have advanced to \$172½ and other sorts are very firmly held.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 24th to the 30th September were 1,465 bales of White and 296 piculs of Yellow and Wild silks.

RE-REELS and FILATURES.—A large business has been put through at unaltered rates. Settlements amount to 60½ bales.

WILD SILKS.—About 100 bales have been settled. Market No. 1½ at \$100 and No. 3 at \$84. The demand is dull.

WASTE SILKS.—There is little doing, owners, ideas being generally found too high. Carries are held for \$56 to 56½. Ordinary Tussock Waste I and II is neglected, but a parcel of light Colored Szechuen found a buyer at \$34½ and Cumpoo Crapauds were settled at \$23½.

SHANTUNG PONGFEES.—No business reported.

Purchases include:—TSATLEES.—Black Lion III \$362½, Red Pagoda II \$362½, Buffalo II \$361½, do. III \$337½, Blue Elephant \$335, Yellow Elephant \$305, Bird "Fung-ling" \$330, Bird "Chun-ling" \$305 a 307½, Gold Stork \$330, Gold Elephant \$305 a 307½, Gold Lion \$295, Kuek-ue's Kin-ling \$305, Large Elephant Suet-fong \$305, Mountain IV \$295, Foo-ling \$295, Cheung-ling \$230, Siebing's Quong-fong \$285, Yacon-ay's reeling \$257½, Gold Kili \$287½ a 290, Phoenix Livings \$272½. HANGCHOW TSATLEE.—Lanhook \$282½. TAYSAM.—Wh. Kah. Gold Lion Extra I. \$310, do. do. Gold Lily Flower II \$295. TAYSAM.—Gr. Kah. Green Stork Extra I \$300, 9/12 Moss Double Butterfly II \$252½, do. Green Stork III \$251½. SKINS.—Market chop \$237½. YELLOW SILK.—Shantung Gold Buffalo \$288½, Kopun \$225, Meryangs \$225, Moynnes \$210, Szechong \$172½. FILATURE.—Mayhuvu Grisé Extra I \$415, do. do. I \$405, do. do. II, \$395, Gold Hand No. I \$395, do. do. II \$385, Black Horse I \$352½, do. do. II \$372½. RE-REELS.—Worm and Leaf I \$340, do. do. II \$330, do. do. III \$320, Red Pagoda III \$320, Rabbit chop \$302½. TUSSAH.—Raw Market I \$ 00, do. III \$84.

	1891-92.	1890-91	1889-90.	1888-89	1887-88.	1886-87.	
Settlements for this mail † about	3,000	1,300	4,000	1,500	1,500	2,500 bales.	
for this season †	26,500	20,500	34,000	17,500	24,500	24,500 "	
Stock \$	17,500	14,000	12,000	13,000	16,500	13,000 "	
Total Arrivals \$	44,000	34,500	46,000	30,500	41,000	37,500 "	
	<i>* England.</i>	<i>* France, &c.</i>	<i>Total Europe.</i>	<i>America.</i>	<i>India & Egypt.</i>	<i>Coast & Straits.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
Export White Silk 2,525	13,713	16,235	1,671	705	512	19,126 bales.	
" Yellow "	1,612	1,612	...	1,402	39	3,053 "	
" Wild " 452	898	1,350	26	...	138	1,514 "	
	2,977	16,223	19,200	1,697	2,107	689	23,693 "
Against in 1890-91 2,084	14,573	16,657	980	1,119	537	19,293 "	
" 1889-90 2,957	24,226	27,183	1,621	1,079	517	30,400 "	
Export—Waste Silk 6,302	5,072	11,374	48	...	...	11,422 piculs.	
" Cocoons 1,890	928	2,818	410	...	98	3,326 "	

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 70 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

Tea.—From Messrs. Purdon & Co.'s report of 2nd October.—BLACK TEAS.—Settlements reported amount to 9,448 half-chests at about last week's prices. Clean Common Congou barely up to "type" cannot be bought under \$11=6½d. per lb.; the London quotation for "type" is 5½d. per lb. Second crop Ningchows costing from 8½d. a 11d. per lb. bought here in July are selling from 6½ a 7½d. per lb., the lowest prices probably ever known. First crop fine Teas are also much depressed, owing to a quantity of purchases for Russia being rejected and thrown on the London market for sale. In spite of this disastrous state of affairs and an excessive export, buying goes on steadily, possibly for a hope of improvement later on in London.

At 4/5, £1.5. freight, and 13% charges.

Ningchow.....	\$11½ a 17 6½d. a 9d. per lb.	Oonam.....	\$10½ a 12½ 6d. a 7d. per lb.
Keenuna.....	\$14½ a 7½d. a ..	Oupack.....	\$11½ a 11½ 6½d. a 6½d. "
Hohow.....	\$12 a 14½ 6½d. a 7½d. "	Oufa.....	\$11½ a 14 6½d. a 7½d. "

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	106,403 half-chests, against 165,166 half-chests.	
Settlements	71,403 "	108,166 "
Stock	35,000 "	57,000 "

COUNTRY GREEN TEAS.—A brisk demand sprang up after our last week's report; the enquiry has been chiefly for Moynnes grading good medium to fine. Settlements, which amount to 10,791 half-chests, have been mostly for the American market, at prices showing a slight advance. Total arrivals will be about 10,000 half-chests short, a deficiency fully made up by the increase in supply of Pinganeys. We quote:—

Moynnes.....	Good Med. on Finest	\$21 a 25½ p. pic.	
Teenkais.....	On „ Fine	\$18½ a 22½ „	
„	On finest lines	29½ „	
Fychows.....		\$16 a 19½ „	
	1891-92.		1890-91.
Arrivals	108,642 half chests, against	116 167 half-chests.	
Settlements	87,142 „ „	86,167 „	
Stock	21,500 „ „	30,000 „	

PINGSUWYS.—The market has been almost entirely in the hands of "native shippers." Settlements are 10,948 half-chests, and range from £12½ a 22 p. picl.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	15,980 half-chests, against	126,674 half-chests.
Settlements	112,480 ..	110,674 ..
Stock	33,500 ..	16,000 ..

LOCAL PACKED.—One chop of 192 half-chests has been "shipped off" on native account.

Arrivals	3,944 half-chests, against	4,704 half-chests.
Settlements	3,147 ..	4,414 ..
Stock	797 ..	290 ..

Freight to London.—25s. per ton, mail steamers, Holt's, and steamer *Shanghai* on the berth.

New York.—£2. per ton. The *Guy Mannering* loading; by s.v. 24s. per ton, 40 feet.

Exchange on London.—4 m/s. cred. and doc't's 4/4½ a 4/5.

New York.—4 m/s. 92½.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	22,103,764	3,147,033	25,250,797 lbs.
Cleared Sept. 20th. <i>Glenartney</i> from Shanghai for London	55,283	...	55,283 ..
" " 23rd, <i>Oopack</i> " " " "	287,864	53,604	341,468 ..
" " 25th, <i>Cathy</i> " " " "	9,783	4,952	14,735 ..
From commencement of season to 1st October, 1891	22,456,674	3,205,589	25,662,263 lbs.
" " " " corresponding date last season	21,856,546	1,827,613	23,684,159 ..
Increase, present season	600,128	1,377,976	1,978,104 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	3,305,798	7,926,003	11,231,801 lbs.
Cleared Sept. 18th, <i>Saikio Maru</i> for Vancouver	4,249	6,859	11,108 ..
" " 23rd, <i>Oopack</i> " New York	8,600	...	8,600 ..
" " 25th, <i>Kobe Maru</i> " San Francisco	3,173	44,837	48,010 ..
" " " " " Chicago	38,952	18,267	57,219 ..
" " " " " New York	...	51,171	51,171 ..
" " " " " Pueblo	648	...	648 ..
" " 26th, <i>Fuempess of India</i> " Vancouver	23,539	260,475	284,014 ..
" " " " " Toronto	...	15,685	15,685 ..
From commencement of season to 1st October, 1891	3,384,959	8,323,297	11,708,256 ..
" " " " corresponding date, last season	4,901,984	9,280,309	14,181,393 ..
Decrease, present season	1,516,125	957,012	2,473,137 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO ODISSA.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report ..	25,454,555	...	25,454,555 lbs.
From commencement of season to 1st October, 1891 ..	25,454,555	...	25,454,555 lbs.
" " " " corresponding date last season ..	22,920,215	47	22,920,262 ..
Decrease, present season ..	...	47	...
Increase, present season ..	2,534,340	...	2,534,293 ..

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.—SEASON 1891-2.

1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	1,649,484 lbs.
From commencement of season to 1st October, 1891	1,984,682 ..
" " " " Corresponding date last year	1,070,392 ..
Increase present season	914,290 ..

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd October:—The past fortnight affords no opportunity of recording an improvement in our freight market; rates remain unchanged with a continued scarcity of cargo. Consistently:—Some forward settlements, Newchwang to Swatow, are reported at rates ranging from 17 to 18 cents per picul; from Wuhu to Whampoa enquiries are made for outside tonnage at 11 candareens per picul as against 13 and 12 settled by the regular liners, but the demand is not brisk. Nagasaki to Shanghai.—Advices of the output of coal continue very unfavorable and there is no business offering.

For London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The wet weather that has prevailed during the past week has interfered with the discharge and loading of the s.s. *Telamon* and s.s. *Shanghai*, and their departures have consequently been delayed; the former leaves to-morrow, the latter the following day. The number of clearances during the fortnight has relieved the market of a quantity of tonnage and the only vessel circulated is the s.s. *Palamed* for despatch on the 7th instant.

For New York via Suez Canal:—Since the departure of the s.s. *Lemnos*, the berth has been occupied by the s.s. *Guy Mannering*; she arrived from Japan a few days since and has secured all the cargo requisite to fill her allotment to this port. She clears to-morrow and will be followed by the s.s. *Benlomon* due from Japan about 11th instant. Rate of Freight for both vessels 40s. per ton for Tea and General. Via the Cape:—The C. S. *Whitney* with a moderate cargo only, having sailed via Hongkong, leaves the berth to the American ship *Lucan*; enquiries for tonnage are coming in very sparingly and it is probable that she will sail at an early date for Hongkong where cargo awaits her. Rate of Freight 25s. per ton for General.

Departures for London via the usual ports of call and Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Keemun* 17th ultimo; s.s. *Dardanus* 18th idem; s.s. *Glenartney* 20th idem; s.s. *Oopack* 23rd idem; *Chingwo* 1st instant, all via Foochow.

Departure for New York.—s.s. *Lemnos* via Amoy 19th ultimo; British ship C. S. *Whitney* via Hongkong 1st instant.

Departure for Puget Sound:—British ship *Nineveh* 19th ultimo.

Departure for Port Townsend:—American schooner *F. J. Sander* 24th ultimo; American schooner *F. S. Redfield* 25th idem.

Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, O. S. S. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, Glen Line 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, Ben Line 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. N. C. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. 0d. for tea and general cargo.

Nagasaki to Shanghai, 80 cents for steamers per ton of coal nett, no enquiry. Newchwang to Amoy 15 cents per picul nominal. Newchwang to Swatow, 17 cents per picul nominal. Chefoo to Amoy, 12 cents per picul nominal. Chefoo to Swatow, 13 cents per picul nominal. Wuhu to Whampoa 11 cents per picul nominal.

Settlements during the fortnight:—Nil.

Disengaged vessel in port:—*Hilaria*, British ship, 1,675 tons register.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd October :—There has been no alteration in our market since our last advice; the cheap rates that have been ruling have enabled natives to import freely, which they have done, consequently Nagasaki is almost bare of stocks; from latest advice, we hear that the exceptionally heavy weather which they have experienced in Japan has seriously impeded the work at the Imabuki, Yeguchi and Yamada mines, and it is feared that it will be some little time before these mines are in full working order; we should see an improvement in prices for the common Coals now in stock here. **CARDIFF.**—Small sales have been made at prices ranging from £10.00 to £11.00 per ton, and holders are firm at the former price owing no doubt to the anticipation of a naval demonstration. **AUSTRALIAN.**—Wollongong.—There have been no arrivals since 13th ultimo, which has given the natives a good chance of getting rid of a large portion of their stock. The market remains much the same, £7.65 being sort of a standard sale price amongst the dealers. **JAPAN.**—Small sales of Hayama have been made at ¥4.25 per ton and one lot of Yenokebara at ¥3.75 per ton ex godown. The reports from the Takasima mines are very satisfactory; they will be in full working order again in a month or so.

Cardiff, ex godown Tls. 10.00 firm.
 American Anthracite, ex godown 8.50 nominal.
 Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship 7.25
 " steamer cargo ex godown 7.25
 Newcastle, N.S.W., ex godown 9.00 no stock.
 Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown 5.75 nominal.
 " Small 4.50
 " Miike Lump 5.50 sales.

Japan, Miike Small, ex godown Tls. 4.60 sales.
 " Imabuki, ex godown 3.00 firm.
 " Keelung, Lump, ex godown 4.75 nominal.
 " Hayama, ex godown 4.25 sales.
 " Chikuzen ex godown 2.75 steady.
 " Namazutsu, ex godown 4.25 nominal.
 " Dust 3.00 no stock.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been :—Takasima Dust, 4,200 tons; Mixed Japan, 6,379 tons; Miike Lump, 740 tons; Miike Dust, 235 tons; Miike Small, 330 tons; Keelung, 600 tons; total, 12,484 tons.

Exchange.—O. London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 4½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 4½d. Bank Bills, 4 months sight, 4s. 4½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 5½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5½d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 5½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Pcs. 5.32; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 5.63, 6 months' sight, 5.66. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.52. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 92. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 72½; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 71½. On Yokohama Telegraphic Transfers, 73½. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 306. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 306½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, £221.50. Silver Bars, £111.00. Mexican dollars, \$72.9125. Carolus dollars, \$91.70. Copper Cash, 1,370. Native Interest, mace 1.2. Bar Silver in London, per oz 45.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

Sept.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	S. YK		HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T. Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.	4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.	T/T.	Rupees T/T.			
		Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.						
26th	45½	4.4½	4.4½	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	5.64/5.67	5.65/5.68	4.54	91½	72½	73½	306½	
28th	45½	4.4	4.4½	4.4½	4.5	4.5	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	5.61/5.64	5.63/5.66	4.52	92½	72½	73½	306½	
29th	45½	4.3½	4.4½	4.4½	4.5	4.5	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	5.61/5.64	5.63/5.66	4.52	92½	72½	73½	306	
30th	44½	4.3½	4.4	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	4.5	4.5	4.5½	5.60/5.63	5.61/5.64	4.50	92½	72½	73½	306	
2nd Oct.	45	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	4.5	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	4.5½	5.63/5.66	5.63/5.66	4.52	92	72½	73½	306	

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 1st October, 1891, comprised the following Goods :—

	For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.			For the week.		Previous week.		Corresponding week last year.	
	per.	against	per.	against	per.	against		per.	against	per.	against	per.	against
Grey Shirtings	24,635	per.	14,895	per.	24,240	per.	Velvets	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.
White Shirtings	10,300	per.	6,383	per.	9,550	per.	Velveteens	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.
T-Cloths	6,290	per.	5,683	per.	5,555	per.	Cotton Yarn	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.
Drills, English	450	per.	180	per.	420	per.	Camlets	1,590	per.	920	per.	1,410	per.
Jeans	150	per.	150	per.	80	per.	Long Ellis	660	per.	700	per.	680	per.
Sheetings, English	1,480	per.	500	per.	560	per.	Lastings	700	per.	500	per.	440	per.
Turkey Reds	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.	per.	Spanish Stripes	1,038	per.	978	per.	646	per.

PIECE GOODS.

At Ni-kee, 26th September—

White Irishes.—50 pieces; **Blue Mandarin** £2.28½.**T-Cloths.** 7-lbs.—150 pieces; **Red Lion and Flag** £1.02½ and 9 lbs. 60 pieces **Gold Monster** £1.67½.**Printed T-Cloths.**—60 pieces; **Double** £1.12½.**Cotton Lastings.**—Assorted, Figured, 47 pieces; **Woman** £1.63.**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—80 pieces; **Flying Dragon No. 3** £2.16, do. No. 2 £2.27.

At Tu-koo, 29th September—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,180 pieces; **Steamer** £1.01, **Blue Dragon** £1.08, **Gold Foh No. 1** £1.10½/10¾.8.4-lbs.—3,660 pieces; **Blue Eagle** £1.02½/03, **Man and Horse** £1.07, **Silver Steamer** £1.27½, **Red Fish Man** £1.44, **Blue Dragon** £1.50½/50¾.10-lbs.—200 pieces; **Blue Dragon** £1.91/91½.11-lbs.—500 pieces, **Steamer** £2.00, **Blue Dragon** £2.20½/21½.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—1,600 pieces; **Blue Eagle** £0.96½/97, **Red Dog** £1.13½/14, **Man and Horse No. 2** £1.12, **Steamer** £1.24½/23½, and **Silver Dragon** £1.36½/37½.7.4-lbs.—150 pieces; **Gold** No. 2 £1.48, No. 1 £1.55.8-lbs.—1,200 pieces; **Blue Anchor** £0.97½/98, **Man and Horse** £1.37½, **Steamer** £1.46/46½ and **Silver Dragon** £1.58½/59½.8.4-lbs.—300 pieces; **Gold** No. 2 £1.67½, and No. 1 £1.79½/79¾.

At E-ro, 30th September—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—2,940 pieces; **Black Tea Caddy XX** £1.31½, **Blue Bell** £1.63½/64, **Blue Tea Caddy DDD** £1.70¾/71½, **Blue 2 Tea Caddy** £1.80/80½, 8½-lbs. **Flying Eagle XX** £1.74.10-lbs.—1,100 pieces; **Red Crab** £1.82/84½, **Blue Bell** £1.92/93½, **Blue Tea Caddy DDD** £2.16/16½ and **Bird Chop** £2.11½.11-lbs.—100 pieces; **Stork** £2.10.**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 150 pieces; **Red Tea Caddy** £1.30. 72-reed, 350 pieces; **Gold Tea Caddy** £1.69, **Umbrella** £1.63½/64½.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—1,470 pieces; **Blue Man and Elephant** £1.10, **Red Tea Caddy** £1.13½/14½, **Blue do.** £1.20½, **Blue Dragon and 2 Wing** £1.25.**Sheetings.**—14-lbs.—180 pieces; **Lamp** £2.21, **Blue 2 Fish** £2.78½.

At Yuen-fong, 1st October—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Lotus £0.68½, Two Man £0.70½/70½.

7-lbs.—1,800 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.07, Blue 4-Sister £1.06½, and Blue 3-Students £1.21½/25.

8-4-lbs.—5,395 pieces; Two Man £1.07, House £1.11½/12, Blue Britannia £1.21, Blue 4-Sister £1.27/27½, Blue 3-Students £1.33½, Blue Double Shield £1.29/30, Red Grand Father £1.34/34½, Red 3-Students £1.40½, Red Saint Child £1.45/45½, Five Brothers, £1.64/65½, 10-lbs.—3,000 pieces; Blue Britannia £1.53, Red do. £1.81½, Red 3-Students £1.81/81½, Red Emperor's Birthday £1.87/87½ and Red 4-Sister AAA £2.00½/01.

10-12 lbs.—800 pieces; Gold Britannia £2.07½/07½.

11-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Painted 3-Students £2.0½/07½.

12-lbs.—960 pieces; Nine Lions £2.02½/03, and Soldier £2.17½/17½.

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 4,500 pieces; House bright £1.28/28½, do. dull £1.28½. Blue Double Lighthouse bright £1.33, do. dull £1.31½. Black and Gold 3-Students £1.53½/53½.

72-reel.—5,750 pieces; White and Gold 3-Students £1.66½/67½, Red 2 Sister £1.67½/67½, Red Double Lighthouse bright £1.72/72½, do. dull £1.72½/73, Red 5 Star XX bright £2.05½/07½, do. dull £2.04½/04½, Red Gold Star bright £2.01½/01½, dull £2.03½/03½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—670 pieces; Blue 3-Students £0.95, Blue Lion £1.13½, Red 3-Students £1.25/25½.

8-lbs.—750 pieces; Blue Lion £1.39½, and Painted 3-Students £1.59½.

Sheetings.—English.—14-lbs.—1,220 pieces; Lion on Cloud £2.17½, Old Man Head B £2.17½/17½, Nine Lion £2.23½/24, Old Man Head A £2.40.**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—300 pieces; Britannia £2.35/36½, and Old Man Head £2.45½/46½.**Do.** do. 15-lbs.—150 pieces; Running Deer £2.01/02.**Jeans.**—English.—8-lbs.—150 pieces; Double Squirrel £1.78½.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Pk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Notes Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G. ppc.	9.40/42½	10.07/00½	9.22½/25	10.22½	9.92½/10.00	...	...	...	9.30	...	9.50/52½	9.55	500
Sales, pcs.	200	90	120	10*	20	...	...	...	10	...	30	20*	
Ship, G.G.M., p. ppc.	9.65	10.07½	9.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pcs.	20	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Old Man, S.S.H.	8.97½/9.00	9.15/25	9.07½/12½	9.75/82½	9.62½/77½	...	...	...	8.57½	...	9.40/42½	9.27½/42½	500
Sales, pcs.	200	10½	100	20	30	...	...	...	10	...	20	20*	
Goose, C.P.H. ppc.	9.01/09	...	9.11	9.21	9.82	...	...	...	...	9.74	9.27½	...	120
Sales, pcs.	40	...	20	20*	20	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	
Man & Horse, p. ppc.	8.70/75	...	8.91/92	9.23/26	9.42/43	...	...	...	...	...	9.29	...	200
Sales, pcs.	110	...	40	20*	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Bear, p. ppc.	8.69	...	8.30	8.49	8.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sales, pcs.	20	...	20	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish, P.P.P. ppc.	8.83	8.90	8.89	9.34	9.45/50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	30	20	20	10*	20*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Double Cock, p. ppc.	...	8.50	8.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sales, pcs.	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Dog, p. ppc.	8.65/67½	...	8.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sales, pcs.	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse G.G.L. ppc.	4.72/74	5.09	5.02	...	...	...	...	502	...	...	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	140	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Tiger & Ring, C.P.H. ppc.	4.76/79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Horse Head, H.D.B. p. ppc.	4.77/82	...	4.95	...	...	...	...	4.92	...	...	...	...	160
Sales, pcs.	120	...	20*	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
Double Phoenix, p. ppc.	4.57½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buffalo Head, H.D.B.	4.49/50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.R., p. ppc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.67½/72½	...	...	8.75	300
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	20*	
9 Old Man, F.F.R. p. ppc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.45/47½	...	...	7.35	200
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	20*	
Tiger, C.P.H. p. ppc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.56	...	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia T.T.B. p. yd.	0.42/42½	0.47½	0.42	...	0.47½	...	...	0.40½	0.47	...	0.47½	0.45/45½	126
Sales, pcs.	60	12	6	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	6	24	
Elephant, C.P.H. p. yd.	0.40/40½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39, 7/88.9	144
Sales, pcs.	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72*	
Peacock, C.P.H. p. yd.	0.38½/39	...	0.36½/36½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Sales, pcs.	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Single Phoenix, p. yd.	0.40.1/40.4	...	0.33½/38.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Sales, pcs.	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
H.H., p. yd.	0.42.4/42½	0.47.1	0.48.9	0.43.65	...	...	...	...	0.47.6	...	...	0.43	150
Sales, pcs.	78	6	36	12*	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12*	
Dragon, H.G.H. p. yd.	0.40	0.45.3	0.39½	0.40.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37.9	36
Sales, pcs.	12	6	6	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	
Fish, P.P.P. p. yd.	0.38.9	0.44.9	0.38.55	0.40.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sales, pcs.	18	6	6	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sea Horse, B.T.I. p. yd.	0.40.1/40.15	0.44.85	0.39	0.43½	0.45.2	0.44.8	0.48.8	0.40.45	0.46.35/46.4	0.46.1	0.44.45	0.38.3	246
Sales, pcs.	72	6	12	12*	6	18	12	12	12	12	18	48	
Fly Eagle, p. yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35½/35.9	24
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 30th September, 1891, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 221 to 226, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiangkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Cebu.	Local.
Grey Shirtings †..... Per.	5,814	75	14,640	490	860	14,135	3,615	23,929	750	1,110	...	150	240	...	...	9,700
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	593	200	1,175	135	150	900	4,335	3,292	875	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
36-in. "	830	...	50	...	10	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
White Shirtings "	1,710	...	1,355	200	350	4,610	400	14,077	50	240	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Drills, English & Dutch.... "	240	...	795	363	...	660	405	3,950	365	120	...	...	...	...	...	150
American "	415	60	615	75	...	...	1,680	16,411	21,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Jenns, English & Dutch.... "	450	...	100	...	...	140	180	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
American "	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sheetings, English "	506	...	1,420	550	80	980	100	2,740	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
American "	500	...	40	...	...	...	2,500	51,475	15,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dyed Shirtings "	210	...	1,270	...	50	540	100	500	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dyed "	...	...	100	50	...	130	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chintzes "	...	...	50	...	...	210	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	150
Printed T-Cloths "	60	...	1,130	60	120	900	509	818	277	310	...	...	...	...	...	300
Printed Twills "	...	...	168	168	60	368	...	600	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	450
Turkey Red Shirtings.... "	230	...	575	663	337	868	1,825	3,740	40	202	50	...	...	...	...	360
Velvets "	...	...	...	...	60	170	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Velveteens "	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Handkerchiefs Pcs.	...	...	320	400	960	1,450	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Muslins Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Lenos & Balzarines "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Cotton Yarn, Indian Lbs.	132	...	816	303	855	2,256	3,888	2,850	7,689	...	375	...	...	...	...	20
English "	...	...	15	6	36	141	9	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Spanish Stripes, Woollen... Pcs.	96	6	150	12	84	84	6	114	12	30	15	...	...	...	...	30
Cotton "	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	90
Medium and Broad Cloths... "	42	...	72	6	18	144	18	22	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Camlets "	60	10	30	130	80	820	50	80	80	130	160	...	...	...	...	60
Long Ells "	...	...	160	340	220	800	40	120	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lastings "	170	20	100	100	110	1,735	130	472	260	20	20	...	...	...	...	40
Cotton Lastings & Italian... "	390	...	1,333	80	120	1,249	2,737	3,819	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Lastings, Plain "	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Figured Orleans "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Cotton Flannels "	280	...	380	40	...	200	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Lead in Pigs Pcs.	140	...	...	40	231	162	74	607	123	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod "	161	...	...	178	520	902	325	672	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American... Cas.	...	...	...	...	321	100	500	3,100	2,800	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	10,000	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 30TH JUNE, 1891.

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 30TH JUNE, 1891.	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 1st Oct., 1890.
Grey Shirtings †..... Per.	75,628	4,743,182	5,104,219	103,510	4,339,902	4,567,897	1,291,834	1,449,531
T-Cloths, 32-in. "	16,482	1,050,220	1,044,452	11,805	1,008,119	901,519	271,190	256,557
36-in. "	4,180	242,493	200,418	4,940	255,869	204,371	32,241	112,858
White Shirtings "	27,442	1,577,813	1,437,087	15,102	1,711,003	1,663,511	565,930	503,263
Drills, English and Dutch.... "	7,423	249,573	292,855	4,079	262,696	148,173	108,820	82,075
American "	40,826	635,051	418,748	5,250	746,215	369,465	129,479	33,515
Jenns, English and Dutch.... "	3,170	114,556	134,409	2,300	142,909	162,959	70,073	47,573
American "	210	16,640	15,500	...	14,000	34,000	6,620	21,800
Sheetings, English "	6,900	689,513	672,425	3,250	712,712	475,760	167,406	103,941
Am. "	69,740	1,294,585	1,027,337	3,020	1,631,000	782,482	319,905	113,320
Dyed Shirtings "	2,860	145,531	121,324	1,846	113,678	102,050	17,661	9,607
Dyed & Spot, Shirts, White.... "	100	2,215	3,314	...	2,141	2,488	2,203	1,658
Dyed "	980	29,330	35,325	1,602	25,283	18,050	5,565	8,927
Chintzes "	680	51,533	55,671	1,555	49,117	47,419	11,415	27,738
Printed T-Cloths "	4,774	335,815	340,360	8,635	314,755	363,322	177,619	198,362
Printed Twills "	2,006	86,945	81,232	598	54,633	84,138	27,717	57,884
Turkey Red Shirtings.... "	8,730	337,502	303,915	41,838	604,588	238,780	339,068	79,392
Velvets "	560	25,988	30,551	704	21,605	23,802	4,127	10,805
Velveteens "	84	9,043	9,517	48	8,194	3,551	2,380	3,004
Handkerchiefs Pcs.	6,530	320,007	360,522	11,266	274,872	339,011	146,505	207,278
Muslins Pcs.	500	205,969	236,949	16	242,037	76,687	56,150	35,326
Lenos & Balzarines "	500	63,707	33,694	1,983	59,007	40,544	18,423	10,240
Cotton Yarn, Indian Lbs.	19,224	406,758	169,057	14,817	470,966	326,060	129,698	80,170
English "	297	3,416	31,973	714	28,231	38,215	21,473	21,648
Spanish Stripes, Woollen... Pcs.	702	31,404	34,368	2,122	36,068	29,049	8,225	21,145
Cotton "	221	15,325	11,239	...	10,260	8,612	815	4,298
Medium and Broad Cloths... "	472	16,159	18,339	174	15,983	8,101	9,116	10,702
Camlets "	1,700	71,199	68,934	3,310	68,728	50,862	17,422	15,572
Long Ells "	1,860	61,412	59,848	3,940	67,722	52,960	22,005	18,361
Lastings "	3,457	135,210	85,236	6,892	154,048	72,114	37,863	48,811
Cotton Lastings & Italian... "	10,628	461,021	470,938	11,573	451,080	381,045	165,319	245,055
Lastings, Plain "	...	3,265	1,960	...	250	1,937	?	910
Figured Orleans "	320	18,054	18,395	460	9,621	7,127	6,509	11,145
Cotton Flannels "	1,740	24,158	25,137	316	25,118	80,398	25,989	60,492
Lead in Pigs Pcs.	1,423	76,627	67,908	...	55,414	56,024	17,095	28,149
Iron—Nail Rod "	4,432	162,811	132,361	23,184	297,457	151,033	163,973	149,160
Kerosine Oil, American... Cas.	9,821	1,139,209	...	40,443	1,935,971	...	224,279	...
Russian "	15,900	581,789	...	9,628	617,818	...	248,166	...
Peruvian "	...	2,026	...	...	25,000	...	2,122	...

* Exclusive of English and Dutch 12-lbs.

John Sanderson. Import Cargoes declared Import Cargoes per Shanghai, Telamon, Empress of Japan, Glenearn, Palamed, Oxus, Hampshire, Rohilla and John Sanderson.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Glenfalloch, Darmstadt, Dardanus, Saghalien, Hankow and Swat, additional ex Teucer and Preussen.

† From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 2nd October, 1891.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*—Sales of shares have been reported at 174% ex. 73, and 170% to Hongkong. A sharp fall in this stock has taken place, sales were made at 168% prem. in Hongkong, and our to-day's quotation from that port is 170% prem.—166½% ex. 73. London quotes £52.10 per our to-day's wire. *Bank of China.*—We have no local business to report, the stock is weak at quotations. London quotation £2.5.

SHIPPING.—A transaction in *Toku Tugs* at T. £58.75 is reported, and shares can be had at that rate.

INSURANCE.—*MARINE.*—Business has been done in *Unions* at \$97½ ex. 73, and in *Yangtzes* £73.

INSURANCE.—*FIRE.*—A considerable local business has been done in *China Fires* at \$87 ex. 73.

WHARVES.—No business has been reported.

MINING.—*Mendotas* have been sold at £287½ for cash and £291 for delivery 31st December, the stock looks cheap at the latter rate. *Imuris* have changed hands at rates varying from \$8.25 to \$8.75, ex. 73, purchases have also been made from Hongkong at \$8.50. *Belmonts* have again changed hands at £200 for December clearance, cash shares are in demand at £180 or better.

CARGO BOATS.—A fair number of *Co-operative Cargo Boats* have been placed at £65, *Shanghai Cargo Boats* are wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A large number of *Shanghai Lands* have changed hands at £28.50, £28.75 and £29. *Leveellyn & Co.* shares have been sold at \$95.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.	CASH QUOTATIONS.	Tails.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Profit.			
<i>Banks.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$195	\$125	6,300,000.00	\$113,872.25	20 June 91	\$1.10	24 Aug 91	170 % pr.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	58,800	£10	£10		\$20,496.12	31 Mar. 91	* 3 %	16 July 91	48.68
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.	199,875	£10	£14	\$225,000	£2,111.13	31 Dec. 90	+ 0.88	14 Feb. 91	11.70
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1	£1				+ 25.23	14 Feb. 91	687.35
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100		\$1,232.70	31 Dec. 90	* 3 %	10 Oct. 89	80.00
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	\$40,000.00	\$882.60	31 Dec. 90	+ 2 ½ %	1 June 91	28.00
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000		\$8,705.74	30 June 91	* 5 %	21 July 91	400.00
China Shippers' Mutuals, S. N. Co.	12,145	£20	£15	\$85,000.00	\$2,384.17	31 Dec. 90	+ 7 %	24 Apr. 91	67.84
C. S. M. S. N. Co. New Issue.	6,000	£20	£8						
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	T. £50	T. £50	\$12,000.00	\$15,146.91	31 Dec. 90	* 2 ½ %	20 July 91	T. £60
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	\$19,500.00	\$184.81	31 Dec. 90	* £12	15 Jan. 91	400.00
Yongning Dock Co.	950	£100	£100		\$247.19	31 Dec. 90	* £1	9 July 91	45.00
Do. Preference shares	550	£60	£60				+ 3 %	9 July 91	65.00
Boyd & Co., Limited	7,800	£100	£100				First year.		127.50
Do. Founders'	200	£100	£100				First year.		200.00
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	\$100,000.00	\$4,959.81	1 Dec. 90	* 6 %	20 July 91	204.00
Compagnie du Gaz, in Liq.	500	£100	£100						nominal
<i>Insurance (Marine).</i>									
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$00,000.00	\$247,418.00	30 Apr. 91	+ \$4.50	18 Sept. 91	\$62.50
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	\$328,254.22	\$661,417.23	31 Dec. 90	\$26.23	22 Apr. 90	260.00
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$70,000.00	\$394,131.69	31 Dec. 90	+ 5 %	20 Oct. 90	\$57.50
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	6,945	\$100	\$100	\$559,112.01		16 Apr. 91	+ \$6 %	10 Mar. 90	73.00
Imuris Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200		\$250,732.36	31 Dec. 90	5 %	2 Apr. 88	nominal
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$500,000.00	\$430,425.12	30 Sep. 90	10 %	5 Jan. 91	\$112.00
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$25,000	\$216,615.69	31 Dec. 90	* 5 %	4 July 91	\$12.00
<i>Insurance (Fire).</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$285,007.23	31 Dec. 90	* \$18	4 Mar. 91	\$315.00
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$748,000.00	\$171,876.04	31 Dec. 90	+ \$6	10 Mar. 91	\$86.00
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$60,000.00	\$108,840.55	31 Dec. 90	+ \$3 %	27 Mar. 91	\$16.00
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$37,582.78	\$30,874.14	31 Dec. 89	+ \$0.70	26 Apr. 90	\$9.00
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	1,867	£100	£100	\$89,089.75	\$798.20	31 Dec. 90	* £ 6	10 Aug. 91	250.00
Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	\$10,000.00		31 Oct. 90	* 3 ½ %	9 Nov. 90	37.00
Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	\$12,600	\$178.87	1 Dec. 90	+ 3 %	21 Feb. 91	123.00
H'kong & K'ien Wh. & C. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50		\$2,585.92	31 Dec. 90	* 2.00	10 Aug. 91	\$70.00
<i>Mining.</i>									
Imuris Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$46,439.85	\$37,111.90	17 Mar. 91	\$3.00	1 Sept. 91	325.00
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	\$6,107.90	\$42,017.62	17 Mar. 91	\$3.00	1 Sept. 91	287.50
Smuggler Mining Co.	5,000	G. \$100	G. \$100				\$1.81	30 Jan. 91	150.00
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$5	\$2						0.44
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5						\$2.75
Imuris Mines, Ltd.	200,000	£1	£1				First year.		\$8.25
Belmont Consolidated Mining Co.	3,500	£100	£100						180.00
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	\$3,003.47	\$2,686.26	31 Dec. 90	* 4 %	5 Aug. 91	20.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	\$5,000.00	\$1,985.71	31 Dec. 90	+ 2 ½ %	3 Aug. 91	65.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	\$21,192.00	\$2,743.42	31 Dec. 90	3 %	30 July 91	150.00
Peck Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50		\$1,787.78	31 May 91	None.		14.00
Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50		\$15,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ 4 ½ %	15 May 90	21.00
Jayan Brewery Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$2,201.51	31 Dec. 90	* \$6	25 Feb. 91	\$130.00
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£100		\$676.14	31 Dec. 90	+ 7 %	11 Mar. 91	95.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£30		\$466.76	31 Dec. 90	4 ½ %	4 Mar. 91	29.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100		\$508.34	5 May 91	* \$5	5 May 91	\$95.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	£50	£50	\$1,000.00	\$1,376.56	31 Dec. 90	* £2.50	31 Mar. 91	70.00
Major Brothers, Limited	6,000	£50	£50				* £2.50	24 Nov. 90	53.00
Y'hamia Eugin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$17,500.00	\$1,185.66	31 May 89	\$8	31 May 90	\$125.00
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100		\$5,517.45	31 Dec. 90	None.		\$250.00
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100						\$150.00
Shanghai Lankat do., Ltd.	1,600	£100	£70				First year.		70.00
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	1,500	£50	£50				* 7 ½ %	15 Aug. 90	50.00
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	£100	£100				* 7 ½ %	15 Aug. 90	32.00
							First year.		110.00

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Hongkong Ann. Debentures—Issue 1883	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$100	7 %	Dec. & June.	\$105.00
Do. 1885	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$100	7 %	Do.	\$105 non.
Do. 1888	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	\$105 ..
China Merchants' S. N. Co. Debentures.	\$300,000	\$170,000	\$100	* 4 %	Quarterly	\$12(a)
Lycium Theatre Debentures	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	* 4 %	15 Sept. '90	\$11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$688,145.05	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$50.00 (a)
Do. do. 1886 E	\$1,767,200.00	\$732,950.00	\$250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	\$125.00

* For half-year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. \$ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.